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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 34. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 29, 1872.

THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOILED TO DEATH.

earful Railroad Mishap in Canada.

ixty-five Persons Injured.

wenty-three Dead and Many Others Dying.

ELLEVILLE, CANADA, June 22.—The express went wn past this place at 12:20 this morning full of ssengers, among whom were many minister of English Church on their way homeward from Synod at Toronto. About eleven miles below lleville station the engine jumped the track, car- ng death and fearful torture to passengers in forward cars. The baggage car remained on the ck, and all except the smoking and second class senger cars, leaving them on the top of the en- e exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. re the poor creatures were hopelessly penned for e time, breathing the vapors of death and suf- ng all the agony of super-heated water. R. M. idy, an eye witness, says that immediately after disaster, he went to the second class car. It and smoking car were telescoped, and the locomotive, the steam from which issuing n the cars, was so dense that he could see no- ng. One after another of the scalded victims e crawling from the openings. Crowbars were ediately put into requisition by the passengers n the first-class cars, all of whom escaped inju- and openings were made. Many were found en- zled, and were extricated with the utmost diffi- y, timbers having to be broken. Five persons e found dead and carried to the roadside where wounded lay for nearly three hours in the most ful agony. Dr. Burdett, of Belleville, arrived at time and had them removed to the Pullman On their arrival here everything promptly done to allay their suffer- . The medical men of the town e summoned, matresses procured, and a large ght shed turned into a temporary hospital, re the patients received every possible attention. medical men and their assistants are unremit- in their attentions, while ministers of the Gos- vie with each other in their zeal in the adminis- on of their sacred office. The sight was one to e description. The terrible cries of the sufferers the ears of lookers-on, who made every pos- effort to grant their requests for water, and condition under the influence of their terrible ries was fearful to witness, whilst ers and cries of premonition of ap- ching dissolution were here and there heard. r the injured arrived here some of them passed y, a happy relief being afforded from their terri- agonies. Those who were least injured walked t swathed in bandages and conversed freely t the occurrence of the night. The express and age car was forced past the broken engine out injuring the express messenger or baggage- , but the smoking car telescoped the second- car. The latter in going forward knocked the ty valve off the boiler and remained on top of engine, allowing the steam to fill the second- s car which was crowded with passengers, y of them lumbermen *en route* for Quebec. The first-class cars and Pullman car were compara- y uninjured, and the passengers were shipped and went east this forenoon. y-five men and women were fearfully scalded otherwise injured, six of whom died on the . Four more have died and others are dying y hour. Not more than one-third of the injured live. John Hibbert, engineer, was instantly d, and the fireman badly injured. One of his will have to be amputated. H. Neilson, con- or, and other train hands, escaped uninjured. wounded and dying are lying stretched on mat- es on the floor of the freight shed, so much dis- ed as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wound- ho were able to walk, left by express train for nto.

TER.—Since the report sent this afternoon ve more of the injured by the railroad disaster died, making twenty-three dead now, and rs dying. The medical men say that not more six or seven of the sixty-five injured persons live. The suffering and appearance of the nded is frightful. The killed and wounded are econd class passengers; the first class escaped jured.

ELLEVILLE, ONT., June 24.—A *post mortem* nination was held this forenoon on the es of those killed by the railroad accident rday afternoon, on the Grand Trunk Rail- . The number of deaths up to this time irty, principally lumbermen and telegraph builders from the Province of Quebec. Coroner's jury find that the occurrence purely accidental; that in their opinion track was in good condition; that the en- er was a sober, efficient and careful officer, died at his post.

PARTING OF THE WAYS.

at Democrats are Thinking Of and Many of Them Will Do.

HICAGO, June 24.—The Chicago *Times* of morning in a double leaded editorial, er the caption of "the party of the future," s the ground that the nomination of Gre- y the Baltimore Convention is a foregone lusion, and that this result is due to the ipulations of place hunters and wire pul- who have as effectually packed the Balti- e Convention for Greeley as the Philadel- Convention was packed for Grant. Such g the outlook, the *Times* says the nomina- of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will ter- ate the organic existence of the Demo- ic party. In that act the party organiza- will abdicate its functions, and of course such abdication the idea of party alle- ce will cease, for there is no such thing arty allegiance to men, to candidates, or onventions. Such allegiance is due only rinciples. Party organizations are noth- ut instrumentalities by which some ag- ate of persons seek to carry certain princi- into effect. When the instrumentality s to act for that purpose, or is perverted scheming individuals to a different ose, as the nomination for office of a ared enemy of the principles of the y, it ceases to exist as a party author- The nomination or indorsement of Mr. ley at Baltimore will, therefore, place no ons holding Democratic principles under lightest obligation to cast his vote for Mr. ley. It will be the disbandment of the y, and the surrender of all its delegated ority to the members who delegated it to sed by each and all of them as in their judgment may seem proper, thus leaving ocrats wholly without an organization, perfectly free to act as each individual see fit. The enemies of Democratic ciples, the writer continues, have cap- the Democratic organization, in order ield it for the destruction of the Democ- . The hope of the latter is in the forma- of a new party that will resurrect Demo- c principles. The resurrection of those iples under the banner of an enemy to is impossible. Democrats might as well the Grant party as to the Greeley party ch hope, as one is as pronounced an ene- to Democratic principles as the other. ing to the question as to how their new shall come into being, the writer quotes latform adopted by the recent conference berals in New York, and indorses it as aining vital principles and doc- s of the Democratic faith, every plank essing not only the vital need of the times f a higher and more advanced step in the ress of civilization.

e *Times* concludes as follows: The time e organization of the party of the future ow. As an organic instrumentality of essive ideas, as the nucleus around h will gather men of earnest and enlight- purposes, as a means of rescuing from a emptible fate the moral influence of adhe- to principles, the vital need of an organ- n for the future is upon us.

another article the *Times* eulogizes Wm. oesbeck, and asserts that his nomination altimore would insure the defeat of Grant, the indorsement of Greeley assures t's election.

POOR HAYTI.

German Fleet Bombards Port au ince and Captures the Haytian eet.

STONE, JAMAICA, June 15, *via* HANOVER, June The German fleet arrived at this port to-day. ommander reports that the fleet bombarded Prince several hours, and boarded and cap- the Haytian fleet. These acts were committed sequence of the Haytian government having d to pay the indemnity due German merchants . The Haytian government paid the Ger- commander $15,000 on account of the claim, e fleet withdrew.

BOILER EXPLOSION

In the Penitentiary at Columbus, O.

Thirty-one Prisoners Injured, Six Fatally.

Great Damage to Property.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—A boiler in the extensive shops of the Ohio Brush and Wire Works, located within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary, exploded this morning just after the convicts had started to work, with terrible noise and dread effect. The flying boiler tore out a large three story building, in which it was placed, making it a mass of ruins, and tore out the side walls and the roof of Huff's cooper shop, and George Gill's stove foundry, not far off. Pieces of the boiler were thrown a tremendous distance. At the time of the accident eighty-five men were in the brush shop and were just going to work. The shock was terrific, and yet no person was killed outright. Several men were blown out of the windows and fell with the debris from the fourth story of the building. One man at work in the lower story of the boiler house was was buried in the ruins and held for thirty minutes about the waist between two heavy timbers. The fireman and engineer in charge of the boiler were both buried under a great pile of brick and timber, but were dug out alive, considerably burned and bruised. Some escapes were almost miraculous.

The scene of the explosion is desolate enough. Great piles of brick, stone, timber and machinery lie in a confused mass, while manufactured articles and raw material are strewn over the ground for a long distance. As soon as possible a large force was put to work, and the men who were buried under the ruins were dug out and, with the other wounded, taken to the large and comfortable prison hospital, where scores of good nurses were on hand to care for them, and they are now all well cared for. The following is a complete list of the persons now in the hospital by reason of the accident, and it is probable all but a half dozen will recover with proper care: Harry Johnson, Hamilton county, fracture of left arm and wound in head and leg; Timothy Newcomb, Harding county, badly shaken up; Samuel Cook, Hamilton county, contused wound in legs and chest; Thomas Scanlan, Clarke county, contused wound in arm and back; Elijah Burton, Guernsey county, lacerated scalp wound and fractured shoulder blade; Chas. H. Meyers, Hamilton county, contused scalp wound, broken ribs, fractured breast bone, and bruised chest; Harry Marshall, Hamilton county, contused wounds in arms, head, neck and shoulder; —— Jones, Toledo, wounds and burns on body and limbs; Francis Sang, a United States prisoner sent from the Northern District, same wounds as Mr. Jones; Ewalt B. Perkins, Morrow county, contused wounds on arm and legs badly bruised; James Dempsey, a United States prisoner from the Northern District, slightly wounded; Wm. Trussell, Preble county, wounded on arm and back; Harrison Smith, Miami county, lacerated scalp wound; Lester Tooley, Franklin county, badly scalded in the face; Thomas Mulhall, Cleveland, lacerated back; John Ryan, Miami county, burns on the arms and back, and contused wounds on the head and face; David Silk, Hamilton county, wounds in the back, head, fingers and face; W. W. Booth Hamilton county, injured in bowels and arms; Louis Book, Fulton county, contused wound in side and elbow; W. Hazelbeck, Toledo, wounded in back, hand and head; J. Culp, Licking county, contused wound in hip; George Wellington (colored), Cuyahoga county, wounded in head; James Cosgrove, Seneca county, head lacerated; David Bard, Shelby county, belongs in Cincinnati, contused wound in head and back; Pat Ryan, Cuyahoga county, head and hands; Charles Walker, Van Wert county, contused wound on head; John Sharp, Lake county, wound in back; Frank Cain *alias* Davis, Erie county, head lacerated and contused wound in legs; John Snyder, Hamilton county, contused wound; Samuel F. Towsley, Summit county, wounded in wrist; Moses Egelberger, Hamilton county, contused wound in back and legs; John Hornsby, Cuyahoga county, lacerated wound on scalp.

The engineer in charge of the boiler says he cannot account for the accident, as a second before the explosion occurred he had on but eighty-five pounds of steam. It is interesting in this connection to know that one end of this same boiler exploded about a year ago, and it is said it has leaked ever since more or less. The loss will be about thirty thousand dollars.

LATER.—The convicts injured by the penitentiary boiler explosion to-day are all doing well to night, and surgeons in charge say all will in time recover, except Johnson, Meyers and Dempsey, who are badly injured internally. The prison directors held a meeting to-night and arranged for the investigation of the cause of the explosion.

GENEVA.

THE TREATY WILL BE SAVED

The Arbitrators Going Home for Consultation.

World Special.]

LONDON, June 20.—More has been accomplished at Geneva than is generally allowed in public. At the next meeting of the Arbitrators it will be announced that the question of indirect claims is settled. The Arbitrators will then proceed on the other points.

LONDON, June 20.—Special dispatches from Geneva say that the tribunal was in session an hour yesterday. It is confidently said that the treaty will surely be saved, although the Court adjourned until Wednesday next. It may, in certain eventualities, meet again on Monday, the 24th. It is stated that Count Sclopis, Baron De Itajuba and Jacob Staempfli desired time to consult with their respective Governments, as they themselves fear to assume the responsibility of rejecting or acceding to the proposition of Great Britain for an adjournment for eight months.

The prospects for a satisfactory conclusion continue good. The American residents of Geneva will unite in a grand celebration in that city on the fourth of July. The American Commissioners will go to Paris, and the English to London, during the adjournment of the tribunal in order to accelerate the progress of the negotiations between England and America. Count Sclopis and Favrot are the only persons connected with the Arbitration who will remain in Geneva.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Geneva special says the result of Wednesday's sitting of the Board of Arbitration is of the most favorable character, and it is confidently believed that when the tribunal meets again on the 26th, success will be assured. It is believed that considerable progress has been made in the solution of the questions.

POLITICAL.

Davis and Parker Officially Notified.

BOSTON, June 24.—It is understood that Chamberlain, President of the Columbus Convention, has officially notified Judge Davis and Joel Parker of their nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, and that he is to recall the Columbus Convention, to meet in New York in July for conference.

Independent Candidate for Governor in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 24.—Governor Jacob will to-morrow publish the following card:

"To the People of West Virginia:

"At the earnest solicitation of numerous citizens from all parts of the State, I have concluded to be an independent candidate for re-election to the office of Governor.

[Signed] "J. J. JACOB."

J. N. Camden is the regular Democratic nominee. Almost the entire Republican party of this State will in all probability support Governor Jacob's re-election over the regular Democratic nominee.

Groesbeck Silent.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—There is no public declaration yet from Mr. Groesbeck with reference to his recent nomination at New York, and there probably will not be until after Judge Stallo's return, which will not occur until Wednesday. Mr. Groesbeck's friends have no idea that he will allow himself to be used in any way to embarrass the Baltimore Convention.

Advising the Inevitable.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the delegates of the State of New York to the Baltimore Convention, giving his reasons for supporting Greeley and arguing that the Democratic party will be dissolved if Greeley is not indorsed at Baltimore.

The Completed Packardite Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—At Baton Rouge the following additional nominations were made by the Packardite Convention: Congressman at large, James Lewis, colored; Secretary of State, O. C. Blandin, colored; Auditor, Charles Clinton; Attorney General, A. P. Field; Superintendent of Education, Charles W. Keating. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The June report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, is exhaustive in its treatment of wheat statistics. It is based on reports from counties, of which 199 indicate an average condition, 270 counties higher than average, and 434 in low condition, ranging from 100, the standard of medium prospect, down to 10 and in few cases down to entire failure. The State averages are calculated not simply from the number of counties reported, but from comparative production of several counties. These 903 reports include a very large proportion of the wheat area of the country. The summary of returns of this area shows a reduction of two per cent. from that of 1871. The average of spring wheat in States that grow that variety mainly, is reported as follows: Maine 108; New Hampshire 100; Vermont 102; Massachusetts 95; Wisconsin 198; Minnesota 101; Iowa 106; Nebraska 113; Oregon 107; California, where the distinction of spring and winter is scarcely known, reported spring 120, winter 130; Illinois, where winter wheat constitutes two-thirds of the crop, gives 101 for winter and 75 for spring; Kansas, where spring wheat predominates, returns 140 for for spring and 62 for winter; States growing winter wheat are Connecticut 95, New York 98, New Jersey 98, Pennsylvania 90, Delaware 96, Maryland 100, Virginia 98, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 96, Georgia 98, Alabama 105, Mississippi 95, Texas 115, Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 103; West Virginia, 105; Kentucky, 92; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 92; Ind, 94; Illinois, 101; Missouri, 92. The condition of the predominant variety in each State is thus stated: Maine 101; New Hampshire, 99; Vermont, 106; Massachusetts, 99; Connecticut, 88; New York, 68; New Jersey, 70; Pennsylvania, 70; Delaware 70; Maryland, 44; Virginia, 86; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 105; Alabama, 115; Mississippi, 104; Texas, 117; Kansas, 110; Tennessee, 117; West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 108; Ohio, 78; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 89, spring, 103; Wisconsin, 104; Minnesota, 106; Iowa, 111; Missouri, winter, 58; Kansas, 108, winter, 46; California, 99; Oregon, 95. The general average of the condition for the entire crop is 94. The department estimate for the crop of 1871 was two hundred and thirty million bushels at eleven and a half bushels to the acre, considering twelve bushels an average yield. The area and condition of the present crop of the first week in June pointed to a product of two hundred and twenty million bushels in 1872. The crop of 1869, which was about sixteen per cent. above an average, and the largest recorded in ten years, was two hundred and eighty-seven million bushels, as returned by the census.

Western papers state that larger quantities of wool are being brought to market this season than was ever known before.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Increased Audience and Enthusiasm—Performance of the German Band—Colored Combination Sing a Hymn to the Tune of "John Brown," Creating Rapturous Excitement—Letters From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, MASS., June 22.—The audience at the Coliseum to-day was somewhat larger than on any day this week. The "Freischutz" overture, Heller's "American Hymn," and Strauss's concert waltz, "New Wien," were finely given, the latter being *encored*. Leutner out-did her previous numbers in the "Venyana" waltz, which she repeated on *encore*. The "Star Spangled Banner" was next given, Mrs. Houston West singing the solo in a style that elicited an *encore* and a repetition that was warmly applauded. One of the principal features of the day was the performance of the German band in Fannhauser's overture, which met with the warmest of receptions. The band left the stage against the desire of the audience after playing "Hail Columbia." Abt's "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" was given by special request, led by the composer. Then a combination of one hundred and fifty colored singers, led by the Hyers Sisters and a Nashville troupe, sang "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," to "John Brown" time, which was repeated by the chorus, sending the audience into a rapture of boisterous enthusiasm. On its repetition the audience joined with zest. The performance closed with a popular rendition by the chorus and audience of "The Morning Light is Breaking."

BOSTON, June 23.—The sacred concert at the Coliseum this afternoon was listened to by about nine thousand persons. The chorals gave great satisfaction. Peschka Leutner was in fine voice, and sang to better advantage than heretofore. Madame Rudersdorff sang the solo in "Stabat Mater." The Berlin Cornet Quartette performed three selections. Great applause followed the singing of the Nashville Jubilee singers. They were compelled to sing three of their stirring plantation melodies. Handel's Hallelujah chorus closed the concert. The three foreign bands will appear in every programme during the week and the chorus will be full. Leutner and the Berlin quartette are retained with other celebrities. The price of admission will be reduced this week to two and three dollars, according to location, and one dollar without reserved seats. President Grant will be escorted to the Coliseum on Tuesday by the National Lancers.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 19, 1872.

There are now at the Jubilee representatives from about *one thousand* periodicals and dailies, besides the representatives of a few of the English papers. Yesterday, as before announced, was English day. A detailed account of the day's performance would consume too much space, and yet the importance of the occasion demands something of a notice. The noticeable performances of the day were the singing of Madame Peschka Leutner, and the playing of the English Grenadier Guards Band. The concert, as a whole, was superior to the first day's performance. The crowd in attendance was larger than the first day, and the enthusiasm more demonstrative. Expectation was great, caused by the reputation which had preceded Madame Leutner and the Grenadier Band, but I am sure I speak the universal sentiment of those who heard, when I say that this expectation was more than met. Your correspondent does not consider himself a musical critic, or competent to speak wisely upon this subject. Madame Leutner is a lady of more than ordinary comeliness, to which she has added politeness and grace without affectation; modesty and elegance of dress, combined with perfect ease and naturalness upon the stage, won for her, at once, the approbation of the vast audience, and she was greeted with intense applause. Operatic music is, to your correspondent, the sanscrit of musical effort, yet the great compass of voice, artistic skill and complete control that she displayed were a marvel. The vast arena was compassed by her tones, pure and musical, beyond critic's censure. She sang without that spasmodic effort and disfigurement of countenance so common among operatic singers. Her highest notes were reached with an ease and purity that were wonderful, while her staccato notes fell softly, yet audibly, throughout the entire Coliseum. Madame Parepa will needs look well to her laurels lest they be won from her by Madame Leutner.

The great sensation of the day, was, however, created by the English Grenadier Band of sixty musicians. When, at the time for their entree, they filed singly along the aisle of entrance, dressed in their gay uniform, they were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The uniform of the band consists of black bearskin caps, with white cockade, red coats elaborately trimmed with gold lace and buttons, white sword belt and holder, black scabbard tipped with gold, short sword with gold hilt, and black pants with red-cord stripe, making a beautiful gala-day uniform. The instruments used by the band are different from those in common use by military bands, being about equally divided between silver, brass and wood instruments. The band is led by the celebrated Dan. Godfrey, who appeared soon after the band in full uniform, except that his head was uncovered. His appearance was a new signal for the applause of the multitude, which he recognized in his inimitable style. The band first played the overture to "Robin Hood," and I am sure—though Americans may dislike to acknowledge it—it will be said no such playing was ever heard upon American soil. No just notice can be made of the skill of this band; yet it would be unpardonable if they did not excel. The enthusiasm of the people manifested itself by frequent encores, and continued to increase throughout the singing of the British National Anthem, "God save the Queen," with full chorus, organ, orchestra, and cannon accompaniment. It was a [illegible] of America's noble men and women joining in this British national air, and the excitement was most intense, and burst into an uncontrollable furor when, after the singing of the encore, by signal from the baton of the leader, the band, with most hearty enthusiasm, struck the pride of America's national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." The compliment was appreciated, and in one mass of moving, excited frenzy the entire multitude of spectators and choral arose with deafening applause. Thousands of handkerchiefs and hats were swung in the air, while deafening shouts for the moment drowned the music of the band, and all hearts, actuated by the inspiration of the hour, could but feel that America and England must ever live in peace with each other, or do violence to popular fraternity of feeling. The performances of the day following this were from necessity tame and uninteresting, though very meritorious.

I cannot speak advisedly, but *on dit* that the Atlantic Cable was attached to the magnetic current by which the artillery accompaniment to "God Save the Queen" was fired, and that simultaneously with the firing of artillery here, a battery was fired in front of the Queen's palace in England. If it were not so, "it might have been." A.

Special Correspodence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 20, 1872.

In a hasty sketch, it is impossible to give any adequate idea of the city of Boston, its objects of interest, and a minute sketch of the Jubilee preparations. These are all furnished to the public in two publications issued by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. "Boston Illustrated" of 120 pages, price 50 cents, and the other, "Strangers' New Guide Through Boston and Vicinity," of 64 pages, price ten cents. These small publications are *multum in parvo*, and very valuable.

The constant admiration of the people is the vast coliseum, whose symmetry excels and almost overcomes its magnitude. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Executive Committee, whose generosity and skill have made the representatives of the press of the United States most heartily welcome, and extremely comfortable in their headquarters. The pictorial papers will likely give the public a view of these quarters more complete than a pen sketch.

The large room, about fifty feet by one hundred, devoted entirely to the press, is ornamented by tapestry upon the walls; various charms and engravings are hung, giving to the place artistic beauty as well as home-like comfort. Not the least convenient are the facilities which the Postmaster of the city and the Telegraph Company afford. At one end of the room is the coliseum post office, where any mail to the representatives of the press is delivered when directed to the coliseum, and whence the mail is taken hourly by carriers to the city post office for mailing. Beside the post office is a telegraph office, where messages may be sent or received at any hour of the day.

Boston is crowded with people; every avenue swarms with eager, excited pedestrians; every hack, omnibus and street car is filled to discomfort, all crowding their way to the jubilee. The present is indeed gala day to Bostonians. Not only the jubilee, but many other things attract to the hub. Among the objects of curiosity and interest, are the captive balloon ascensions of Prof. Allen, of Providence, one of the most famous areonauts of the country. He has already made over two hundred successful flight ascensions, besides many hundred captive ascensions, having been in the employ of the government during the rebellion. The balloon with which he ascends, from without the coliseum, is inflated by one hundred thousand cubic feet of gas—a monster.

The car attached is capable of conveying ten persons, and is intended to ascend each half hour during the days of the jubilee. The hight to which the balloon is allowed to go is one thousand feet, being held securely by a cable and drawn back by a steam engine. If your correspondent can overcome his innate love for *terra firma*, you may get what his poor descriptive ability can give of an airial journey of limited scope and continuance.

To that part of the community which is religiously inclined, there are many things in this jubilee which betoken good. The choral training has been conducted by a noble Christian man, who sees in music something more than mere human skill and enjoyment; esteeming it one of God's best gifts to men, to be used chiefly in the honor of Him in whose praise the morning stars sang their first anthem. Prof. Eben Tourjee, superintendent of chorus, is *the* man above all others to whom belongs the praise of the choral anthems, which are daily the grandest music of the occasion. Nothing can be said to take from P. S. Gilmore, the projector of the event, or Carl Zerrahn, the orchestra conductor, the honor that belongs to them, but to Prof. Tourjee, and Prof. J. Thomas Baldwin, superintendent of the orchestra, belongs praise which the public does not behold in the execution of the daily programmes.

Prof. Tourjee, the Superintendent of the Chorus, has a higher aim than the pleasure and excitement of the passing hour. The good that he hopes to accomplish in convening the vast chorus of twenty thousand from the best singers of the land, who shall sing the best music ever written, is creating a greater love for the art, and a more refined taste for that which is beautiful in it. Prof. Tourjee is by religious connection a Methodist, and, in accordance with the Methodistic ancient practice, is an advocate of *denominational* singing. To those who heard grand "Old Hundred" sang by the entire chorus, with organ and orchestra accompaniment, the poor rendering of it by even the most skilful quartette of the land, must ever be hereafter a vain attempt at what is impossible.

This letter is again longer than intended. The telegraph has already, no doubt, given your readers an account of what was done to-day—"England's day."

A notable feature in all these performances is, that in the beginning and at the ending, respect is had to the religious element of the land, which indeed appears to be a characteristic of New England everywhere. A.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 20, 1872.

Sufficient praise can hardly be given the Superintendents of the press headquarters for the masterly way in which the representatives of the press are entertained. Special notice should be made of Mr. E. S. Vayson, upon whom is laid the duty of receiving the credentials and issuing papers to the reporters; of Mr. R. King and Mr. Charles A. Shaw, of Maine upon whom is laid the control of the Bureau of Accommodation to the Press, so far as furnishing supplies of stationary, &c. These gentlemen are untiring in their efforts to do all they can to increase our pleasure and assist in our labor. It will be long before the kindness which the reporters of the press are complimented will be forgotten.

Yesterday being "German Day," it was anticipated that the audience would increase, which was verified. Nothing of note, different from the performances of other days, occurred. Madame Peschka Leutner still continues to win the applause of the multitude by her wonderful proficiency as a vocalist. If it be possible her performance of yesterday excelled her first effort; she appeared somewhat more at ease, and less embarrassed. The playing of the Prussian band, led by Herr Heinrich Saro, was not received in popular favor as the playing of the British Band on the previous day, not [illegible] but from circumstances without and beyond their control.

The style of music was much different, being, if we judge correctly, more classic and less demonstrative. The Kaiser Franz Band has a military history as well as a musical notoriety, every member having won for himself a place in the band by distinguished acts of bravery in battle. The leader, Herr Saro, is a tall, well-built, soldiery man of middle age, who has won, among many honors, the medal of "Iron Cross," conferred on him by his sovereign.

There are some ludicrous scenes occurring occasionally at these press headquarters, not the least of which was the presentation, at Mr. Payson's desk, of a gentleman who claimed to represent some rural periodical, who, evidently supposing the Coliseum a monster hotel, Mr. Payson the head clerk, and all members of the press entitled to special complimentary consideration, requested rooms for himself and wife, two sons and their families, the best seats in the Coliseum that could be furnished, and capped the scene by asking Mr. Payson to send for his trunks which had been left at the depot—all of which could not conveniently be done.

To-day being "French day," we shall have the pleasure of listening to the Imperial Band of France. It is gratifying to behold upon free, neutral soil, the representatives of the nations so lately at war, celebrating their national life and playing their national airs without bitterness or envy.

The everywhere popular "Anvil Chorus," which has so frequently been performed by amateur musical associations, has not received from the press the comment which would appear inevitable from the grandness of its execution. A description of this may illustrate the magnitude with which everything is done. There is, from the Boston Fire Department, a detail of one hundred men. These perform upon one hundred steel faced anvils. In concert with the beat of drums and anvils, and the music of orchestra, grand organ and choral, there was fired to-day a battery of twenty-two cannon. Further comment or description is unnecessary, as the "anvil chorus" is known to every musician in the land, and by almost everybody else. A.

BOSTON, MASS., June 21, 1872.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The big drum can't be "beat," whether it is because no man can be found with sufficient strength to "blow it," or taking in the spirit of New York, it is on a "strike." For some cause it has not been used, and is simply ornamental and not useful.

Upon the subject of the press again, for the pleasure of the Woman Suffrage Society, it should be said that the Jubilee Committee have not acted in a partisan spirit, but grant freely any claims of the ladies to representation. It is but just to say that no more able reporters are present than some lady representatives. There are about fifty lady reporters, among whom is Celia Logan, sister to Mrs. Olive Logan Sykes, who has been associated with Don Piatt in editing the *Capital* at Washington. Celia is a bright, intelligent lady, less in age and stature than her sister, more modest in deportment, and less affected n manner. To her praise be it said, that she has no sympathy or affinity with the Woodhull-Claflin sentiment of woman's rights and wrongs. While she departs from the path which public opinion once marked as befitting a woman, and attempts to carve, in public, for herself a name and honor, it is not by complainings at what *is*, and wishing for what *cannot be*, but accepting the situation as she finds it. She is willing to bide her time and triumph, and while she does not credit her brother as granting her all that is due her sex, she very frankly admits that she would not like to live in a world where there are no men.

I am informed that she contemplates entering the lecture field during the coming season.

It is somewhat amusing, to neutrals, to behold the envy of New York toward the "hub," caused by the success of the jubilee. Very wise critics speak knowingly of what is to be seen and heard, but it is plainly to be seen that they cannot overcome the green-eyed monster that blases every opinion and judgment. The reports of the New York papers are to be taken with great allowance.

The notable events of yesterday's concert were the performance of the French Band and the singing of the French national air "Marseillaise." It had been feared that the enthusiasm which greeted the English and Russian bands would somewhat lessen the applause which the French band would receive.

When, however, the band of *fifty-five* Frenchmen entered the arena, dressed in their beautiful gold-trimmed blue uniforms, and marched to the forum with the precision which French soldiers acquire, they won the applause of the vast audience—much larger than any other day of the exhibition. Soon after the band had taken their position, the leader, Mr. Paulus, took his position amid deafening applause. When, in an interval of silence, at the signal from Mr. Paulus, the band introduced their performance by complimenting America with "Hail Columbia," the enthusiasm of the vast congregation knew no bounds. The demonstrations were wild and frenzied in the extreme. The popular verdict gives to the band of the Garde Republicaine the honor of *par excellence*. While no criticism appears possible toward the English and German bands, there was something about the French and their performance that gave greater satisfaction. Following "Hail Columbia," the band gave the "Torchlight March," of Meyerbeer, then the overture to "William Tell," afterward a military polka.

The effect of the singing of the "Marseillaise Hymn" by the choir, with full orchestra, grand organ, and cannon accompaniment, can hardly be imagined.

This grand soul-stirring hymn, when heard upon ordinary occasions, is sufficient to stir the patriotic feelings of other than Frenchmen, but when sung by *twenty thousand voices*, accompanied by an orchestra of *one thousand instruments*, an organ of the immense power of the grand organ of the Jubilee, the effect cannot be imagined. When, to this, we add the magic effect of firing fifty cannon in rythmic precision, as an additional accompaniment, the result was overwhelming, the demonstrations of enthusiasm exceeded, if possible, anything of previous date, and the whole thing was a grand success.

I have frequently mentioned Madame Peschka Leutner, as the star of foreign vocalists. She sustains the reputation which her *debut* gave her, with increasing luster. The power, and melody of her voice are wonderful. All the [illegible] with exquisite ease and precision. The remotest point of the vast coliseum is not to far removed for her to be heard, and even while I write at my desk in the press room, with only a door open to the audience room, the sweet melody of her voice in morning rehearsal is plainly heard above the hum incident to the presence of scores of reporters in conversation and labor. I have heard musical critics give praise of superiority to Parepa-Rosa. It is a pleasure not often realized to listen to the "human voice divine" so perfectly tuned to melody that no criticism can be made. Of others, Rudusdorff, Bendel, Strauss and Abt, I will hereafter write, and finally dismiss Madame Leutner with the simple statement that she is the *par excellence* of vocalists in attendance upon this musical festival. A.

BOSTON, June 24.—Oratorio day passed off agreeably to the strictly musical portion of a moderate audience. The aemander of the audience weried of thirty-six airs and choruses unrelieved by popular elements that will hereafter perform great attractions. "Israel in Egypt" was well rendered by a chorus of twelve hundred from five societies in and around Boston. President Grant will be present to-morrow, and all the attractive features of the past week's programme will be performed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., 21, 6 P. M.

Do you in the "Smoky City" to-day sigh for "Greenland's icy mountains," or some other place where you can "keep cool as a cucumber?" The press room at this sultry hour furnishes a variety of scenes. At my right sit two lady reporters, busy preparing their manuscript, while many others, in like employment, are at other tables. At the table in front of me, is a corpulent *two hundred and twenty-five pounder* (not a lady) with his coat of, in a great "sweat" over his task. He certainly should write *weighty* articles.

In my last I promised you some notice of the prominent artists in attendance upon the jubilee. Giving preference to the ladies, passing Madame Leutner, who again won laurels, I should first mention Madame Emma Rudersdorff. When compared with her rival, she sinks below a third rate performer, but it may be that some charity should be had for her, as she is far on the "shady side of life," and may have, with her youth, lost much of the strength and melody of her voice. The gallantry of Bostonans forbids any lack of appreciation, and whenever she appears, as a matter of course, *encores* abound; while, no doubt, the audience would prefer that she should receive them as mere compliments. In personal appearance she is a complete specimen of a robust German woman of a half century. With an effort in dress and toilet arrangement to hide the marks which time has made, she but makes more prominent that which should always be considered honorable.

Madame Arabella Goddard is the celebrated pianist of England.

The magnitude of the audience room forbids any pianist making a very favorable impression, as no piano is sufficiently powerful. Her skill is undoubted, and in a parlor or concert hall she might excel. She is a lady of comely appearance and modest mien, and has received flattering notice by people and press. Her rival is the celebrated Herr Franz Bendel from Germany.

Herr Bendel is a dapper little fellow, with long, wiry hair combed back, and so frizzy that the hair is almost the largest part of the head. He is doubtless an expert, in his way, but places himself in so many impromptu attitudes in his performance as to convey the idea that *music hurts*.

He, doubtless, has been somewhat lifted by his invitation to America, and it is hoped he will survive. He can be pardoned if he does "put on style," and the more sympathy can be had for him, as he is so completely eclipsed by Herr Johann Strauss, of Vienna.

Strauss is a neat little man, with jet black hair, black eyes, and great assumption of dignity. He is undoubtedly a great musician, but it is evident that it ought not to *endanger his life*, for many a man has borne *more* of the weight and grandeur of music. He is "trotted" out daily on exhibition. When the conductor's stand has been prepared, and he supposes the audience is ready for their demonstrations of appiause, he ascends from his room to the orchestra circle, and paces down the aisle with an "I-am-Strauss-who-are-you" style, with "fiddle" in hand, and a few decorations, which merit or favor has procured for him, worn prominently upon his coat. With labored effort he ascends the conductor's stand, and removes with difficulty his immaculate white kid gloves, which he evidently put on solely that he might remove them before the people. Then taking violin and bow he signals the orchestra and they respond. He, *on dit*, has contracted to do nothing during the exercises of the Jubilee but conduct the orchestra in the performance of music of which he is the author. He has written good music, and is a good conductor of orchestra. His performance ended, of course he is appiauded—we should not please American ladies if we did not appiaud *anything* FOREIGN—with a bow of satisfaction he recognizes the compliment, descends from his place to the orchestra, hands his viol to a servant, and awaits his recall by the *encore*, which is arranged. He ascends again, bows another recognition to the audience, and in apparent *modesty* (?) of desire to not repeat the performance, he descends again that a repeated *encore* may bring him up again. He halts, the *encore* is repeated, and he, overwhelmed with the demonstrations of applause, conducts another performance. This has been repeated so frequently that it is becoming stale, but it can, possibly, be endured a short time longer.

Herr Franz Abt, another German composer and musician, is an elderly, fine looking gentlemen, the author of some rare pieces, among which is one that to-morrow is to be repeated entitled, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

While imported musicians are the "lions" of the occasion, it must not be supposed that Boston has no musical talent, for there are many, who abroad might be eminent and at home are excellent. In the front rank of these Miss Julia Houghton West may be mentioned. With a voice of exceeding beauty and power, she entrances wherever she is heard. She has but once appeared upon the stage during the jubilee as a soloist, and then she sang the ever popular "Star Spangled Banner." A Boston paper in commenting upon her says: "It is a source of gratification that there is one lady sufficiently modest and independent to appear upon the stage in a dress not approaching the dress of a courtezan." While Madame Leutner must ever be considered *the* vocalist of the occasion, Madame West ranks next.

There is much invidious comment and comparison of merits of different bands of music represented at the Jubilee. This is inevitable, and must be received as given with perfect good will. While Americans—always independent in thought and the expression of it—will speak their opinion of merit, it must not be forgotten that the Jubilee is not strictly a private enterprise, but is a great tribute to freedom, and a celebration of Peace. In the interest of this grand celebration, those representatives of Europe were invited, and they came as the invited guests of the originator and managers of the jubilee, and not in their private, individual capacity. Because of this, they are grandly welcomed and *feted*, and it is the endeavor of all upon whom the burden lies to make each individual [illegible] versal brotherhood and good will to men they are received without partiality.

The audiences daily increase in size and the success of the enterprise is no problem. It is estimated that thirty thousand persons daily attend the concerts. There are many incidents of a comic and ludicrous nature which affords fun and opportunity for comment, but we will leave this task to others.

I have once before referred to the generosity of the managers toward the representatives of the press. I am not able to ascertain that an instance has occurred in which any accredited representative of the press has been denied the compliments of the occasion. An unusual degree of liberality has been shown, while it must be admitted that all representatives have not been careful to make their requests in a modest way. Representatives of the most unknown advertising sheets of the country are received with the same cordiality given the professional journalist, and not unfrequently the representative of the semi-monthly seven-by-nine sheet is more exorbitant in demands than any other. A.

A DEADLY ENCOUNTER.

Mysterious Affair on Thirty-eighth Street—The Secretary of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company Shot on His Own Door Step—Escape of the Assassin.

The vicinity of Thirty-eighth street and Penn avenue was thrown into an unusual state of excitement Friday night by the report that Robert Kirkwood, the Secretary of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, had been shot dead on his own door step. At eleven o'clock one of our reporters visited Mr. Kirkwood's residence, on Thirty-eighth street, a short distance south of Penn avenue, and found the wounded man lying on the floor of his parlor perfectly unconscious. Deputy Mayor Nichols and Alderman Barr were present, and from these two gentlemen he gleaned the following information: Mr. Kirkwood is a widower, with one son; he had, as his housekeeper, a Mrs. Post; this lady has an uncle named Flinders, a cigar maker, in the employ of Peter Wortzell; about half past nine o'clock last evening Mr. Kirkwood was sitting on a chair at the door of his dining room, which opens into the yard connected with his premises; he was talking to her son a lad of some twelve or fourteen years, when the man Flinders referred to, came sneaking up an alley along side of the house, and without speaking a word fired at Mr. Kirkwood. The bullet entered the gentleman's left ear and passed into the head. Flinder, it is stated, lingered about the yard for a few minutes, and then made a sudden disappearance. Some neighbors, who had been attracted by the report of the pistol, at once hastened to the scene and carried Mr. Kirkwood into the sitting room, where our reporters found him. Drs. Robinson and Arensberg attended him, but finding it impossible to trace the course of the bullet or to extract it, did all in their power for the unfortunate man. Both physicians gave it as their opinion that Mr. Kirkwood would not recover, and thought it impossible for him to survive until this morning. Deputy Mayor Nichols was summoned when Mr. Kirkwood made a statement substantially in accordance with the facts detailed above. The neighbors state that the trouble was all about Mrs. Post, Flinder's niece. The assassin, it is stated, had received a promise from Mr. Kirkwood that he would marry Mrs. Post, and that because he did not fulfil his contract the latter shot him. An interview with Mrs. Post failed to get any solution of the troubles between Kirkwood and Flinders. In reply to the question proposed by Deputy Mayor Nichols, "What is this all about?" Mrs. Post replied, "If I told, Kirkwood would kill me." This is about all that is known of the affair.

The neighbors state that an intimacy has existed between Mrs. Post and Mr. Kirkwood which should long since have culminated in marriage, but the statement is only given as the gossip of parties about Mr. Kirkwood's house last night, and should not be given any attention.

Detective James Scott and Lieutenant Irwin of the Mayor's police promptly appeared on the scene, and at once started in pursuit of the assassin, but up to three o'clock this morning no trace of Flinders had been discovered.

The unfortunate man, who if not dead at the present writing, will scarcely survive, is spoken of in the highest terms by his neighbors and in the mercantile community bears an enviable reputation. It is the hope of the people that the dastardly assassin will be speedily secured and promptly brought to justice.

Arrest of Flinders—Condition of Kirkwood—The Prisoners Statement.

Robert Kirkwood who was shot on Friday night at his residence in Lawrenceville by David Flinders, was still alive last night with a prospect of his ultimate recovery. Some few facts have been elicited in addition to those puished in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday. Detective James Scott and officer Sol. Coulson continued their pursuit of Flinders throughout Friday night and on Saturday morning they captured their man on Fourteenth street where he was visiting a relative. Flinders formerly lived in Little Washington but failing in business there came to this city bringing his neice Mrs. Post with him. Her acquaintance with Mr. Kirkwood dates back about a couple of years when, in answer to an advertisement of Mr. K's, she applied for the situation of housekeeper and obtained it. Mr. Kirkwood has been a widower for some years, and Mrs. Post a widow, her husband having died suddenly about ten years ago. Flinders, it is stated, has been dependent on Mrs. Post for a living ever since they came to the city. She has two children living, one a young woman who is teaching school in Kansas, the other a boy about fourteen years of age, living in this city. She and Mr. Kirkwood, it is said, were engaged in marriage, but, it is alleged, he refused to comply with his promise on account of some discoveries made as to the conduct of Mrs. Post in Little Washington, after the death of her husband.

Flinders was placed in jail to await the result of [illegible] that he is "so sorry" for what he done, but thinks he had sufficient provocation in the fact that the desire of his life was "to save the honor of his niece and her children." Mrs. Post is strongly attached to Flinders, and states that she will do all in her power in his behalf. She is still confined to her room, suffering from nervous prostration.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Resignation of President Hughart and Secretary Page—Complimentary Resolutions of the Board of Directors.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, 20th inst., the resignation of President W. O. Hughart, was submitted. Upon motion it was accepted, and a committee on resolutions appointed. They offered the following which were unanimously approved and ordered to be placed upon the minutes of the Company and published:

Resolved, First, That the retirement of Wm. Oden Hughart from the Presidency of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, an office which he has filled for a number of years with great ability and acceptance is a matter of real regret to every member of this Board.

Second—That for the faithful, thorough and able manner in which President Hughart has discharged the important duties confided to him; that for his success in overcoming all obstacles that arose during the construction of the great link in the chain of internal improvements, he has won the well merited approbation of every member of the Board and friend of the road.

Third—That this Board desires to bear testimony to the energy, integrity and industry of Mr. Hughart, combined, as they are, with an active and intelligent mind—qualities which have made his administration of the road most successful, and which eminently fit him for the construction and supervision of great works of improvement.

W. H. PARKINS,
WM. S. BISSELL,
HUGH SISSOD,

Mr. Page also handed in his resignation of the office of Secretary and Treasurer, which was accepted, and the Board adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have heard with regret the communication just presented by John H. Page, Jr., the able and efficient Secretary and Treasurer of the company, resigning the important positions he has so long and acceptably held.

Resolved, That the Directors, in Board meeting assembled, desire to bear testimony to the uniform skill, integrity, worth and ability of Mr. Page as shown in the years he has served the company. He has had vast sums of coming through his hands, both from the earnings of the road, and the sums raised and expended in contracting the new line. His duties were discharged in a manner most creditable to himself as an able business man, and a kind and courteous gentleman.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the company, and a copy furnished for publication, as well as an attested copy to Mr. Page.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Smash Up on the Connellsville—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

On Saturday afternoon there was an accident on the Connellsville Railroad which resulted in the death of one man and the injury of four others. The mail train from Cumberland, which is due in this city at 6:10 P. M., had just turned a curve about a mile west of Connellsville when it collided with an east bound freight train drawn by camel-back engine No. 726. The passenger train was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour and the freight at about twenty miles per hour. So suddenly did the trains meet that the engineers had not time to whistle for brakes or even to reverse their engines. The tender of the mail train locomotive was telescoped into the baggage car, the two engines were badly damaged and the freight cars were completely wrecked. None of the coaches of the mail train suffered injury.

The accident resulted in the death of J. M. Lockhart, conductor of the freight train, who was crushed between a couple of cars. P. H. Hensel, fireman on the freight engine, was wounded on the head, but not seriously. Henry Paxson, engineer of the freight train was injured internally but it is thought not dangerously. Thomas Farrel, an engineer recently employed on the road was on the freight engine learning the road, as it is termed in railroad parlance, previous to taking charge of an engine. He received a cut on the forehead. Of the passengers on the mail train, but one was injured—Mrs. Barbara Richter of Connellsville, who had her lower jaw broken. Dr. Phillips and other physicians were promptly dispatched to the scene of the collision, and did everything possible for the relief of the sufferers. Dr. Philips is of opinion that all of the injured will survive. The cars composing the mail train were those of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and are very strongly built. The never left the track, although the shock at the time of the collision is described as having been terrible. The wreck has been cleared away, and trains now pass as usual.

The cause assigned for the accident is that Mr. Lockhart, the conductor who was killed, had either forgotten that he was running on the time of the mail train, or made a mistake as to the particular siding he should take in order to let the mail train pass. The railroad authorities will investigate the matter.

THE ROPE.

Suicide by Hanging.

Sunday morning about eleven o'clock, as a little boy was walking through Spang's woods, adjoining Etna borough, he discovered the body of a man suspended from a tree. He immediately gave the alarm, and Justice Elsesser, of Etna borough, and a number of parties repaired to the scene. The body was cut down, and upon searching the pockets of the deceased it was found that his name was C. Claridge. The body was greatly decomposed, showing that the act had been committed several days ago. Word of the unfortunate affair reached the Allegheny Mayor's, where Mrs. Claridge, wife of the deceased had left word that her husband had been missing from his home at No. 123 Middle alley, Second ward, since Wednesday last. She had also stated that her husband was unwell, and from the note he left the morning of his disappearance, she feared he would commit suicide. Following is the note: "My dear wife, you have done more than your part, but I am so weak in body and mind that I am not able to get a living for us. I am resolved to take my life." The police had been directed to search for the missing husband, but nothing was heard of him until yesterday morning. The deceased was about forty years of age. He was a member of Twin City Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows and was respected by all who knew him. He had been sick a number of years past, which caused him to be exceedingly gloomy and sometimes he would have a temporary fit of insanity.

THE OLD MEN'S GRANT MEETING.

Well, wife, we've had a meetin' at the school house on the hill;
And I was chosen chairman to keep the old men still,
But I found I couldn't do it; each man down his cane would plant,
And shout with all the voice he had, "I'm goin' in for Grant."

We talked about the four past years, what great things had been done;
How the nation's debt had melted like the snow before the sun;
We said, to keep it meltin', to do a better thing we can't,
Than to stick and hang together, and all go in for Grant!

We all looked through our spectacles upon the naked facts,
Then drew the veil of charity o'er giant Sumner's acts;
We said, "We like you, Sumner, but go your way we can't"—
Then made the school house echo with a rousing shout for Grant.

We didn't have much charity for Trumbull or for Schurz;
They stand around the party gate, a pair of snarling curs;
Their speeches cannot harm us nor make Grant toe their mark;
He's an old Galena tanner and knows how to handle Bark.

We talked about Grant's smokin—we thought it no great sin;
To vote that out of office, we might vote a worse one in;—
And seein' we were smokers, 'twouldn't do for us to rant,
So we lit our pipes together and smoked the health of Grant.

In the days of the rebellion none of us could go and fight,
But we read from morn till evening how he battled for the right.
He has been the nation's servant in the days of peace and war,
And treason melts before him like the smoke of his cigar.

After I'd adjourned the meetin' I give each a friendly grip;
We're every one determined to stand by the war-tried ship;
We will not topple over, we will not even slant,
But put our canes down good and strong, and stand up straight for Grant.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

Escape of exiles from Siberia are very rare. The most recent, as well as one of the most remarkable, took place in 1846. Its hero was M. Rufin Piotrowski, a Pole, who having taken part in the revolt of 1831, left his native land, and, after residing in Paris for many years, ventured to return as the emissary of his exiled countrymen. Passing himself as one Catharo, a native of Malta, and a teacher of languages, he remained about nine months in Kamieniec, in Podolia, where being recognized as a Pole, he was arrested December 31, 1843, and after a short trial was sent to Siberia. There he was herded with convicts of the lowest order, and forced to perform the most arduous and repulsive labor under the superintendent, who was himself a common felon. Cherishing hopes of escape, he studiously avoided quarreling with his keepers, lest he should be scourged with the knout, for he determined to resist the infliction of corporal punishment at the hazard of his own life or of others. His industry and general good behavior were rewarded by his being employed at a desk in the counting-house of the government distillery at Ekaterinski-Zavod. This office was frequented by numerous travelers, who came either to sell grain or buy spirits, and among them were peasants, townspeople, traders, Russians, Tartars, Jews and Kirgheez. By making inquiries of these men he acquired an intimate knowledge of the various parts of Siberia, which was of great value in forming his plan of escape. His condition was also improved by being allowed to leave the barracks, where he was herded with the vilest felons and lived in a cabin with two of his countrymen. His new quarters, though far from comfortable, were infinitely better than the old, though the constant presence of a guard of soldiers whom he and his friends had to pay for watching over them, was by no means satisfactory.

Though now in the possession of unusual privileges, and esteeming himself fortunate when compared with many of his brethren, doomed to labor with their feet heavily ironed, in the mines of Nertchinsk, under the lash of cruel taskmasters, yet such was his desire for freedom that he determined to attempt to recover it even at the risk of being scourged with the knout, and immured in the mysterious dungeons of Akatonia. About this time the emperor Nicholas issued a decree which aggravated the condition of exiles to Siberia. Commissions visited the penal settlements and proposed new measures of severity, and, in order to satisfy the suspicious despotism of the Czar, it was deemed desirable to curtail the privileges granted to some of the prisoners, and oblige them to live in the barracks with the other convicts. All this made Piotrowski persist in the project of escape which he had meditated for a time.

After carefully considering the different ways of leaving the Russian empire, he decided to take the road to the north, across the Ural Mountains and the steppes of Petchora and Archangel. This being the most unfrequented, was, for that reason only, the safest route. It was also the shortest, for among the numerous foreign vessels at Archangel a political refugee would probably find some means of deliverance. After obtaining all the information possible about the manners and customs of the people on this route, he took the precaution also to acquire knowledge in regard to the other directions in which chance or fate might lead him. To collect the necessary articles for the dangerous journey took a good deal of time and trouble. The most important of these was a passport, of which there are two kinds in use in Siberia; one being a mere pass, good only for comparatively short distance, and for a very limited time; and the other, a much more important document, known as the plakatny, issued only by the high authorities, upon stamped paper. Both of these he succeeded in forging; the latter by appropriating a piece of stamped paper from the office, and affixing to it a capital seal, with arms of the Czar, which he procured for a few rubles from one of the convicts, who was a skilful counterfeiter.

The next step was to transform himself into a native of the country, a "man of Siberia" (Shirski tchelovick) as they say in Russia. His beard had been purposely allowed to grow for a long time, so that it had reached a proper length, and after many attempts he succeeded in obtaining a Siberian wig made of sheepskin, with the wool inside, worn in that country to keep out the intense cold. At last his disguise was so complete as to make recognition extremely improbable. The money remaining after the purchase of these articles was only one hundred and eighty rubles (about two hundred francs), a small sum for so long a journey, and destined by an unlucky accident to become still smaller. Though well aware of the difficulties and dangers of his journey, he had from conscientious motives done something to increase them. As his communications to his brethren in Poland had resulted in endangering their safety, he made a vow not to ask for help, protection, or advice from any one, till he had passed beyond the dominions of the Czar. This determination was adhered to under the most trying circumstances.

By the last day of January his preparations were completed. The time of starting seemed particularly favorable, from the fact that one of the great fairs peculiar to Eastern Russia was soon to be held at Terbite at the foot of the Ural Mountains. Amid the multitude of travelers on the road there seemed little chance of tracking a fugitive; so, profiting by this circumstance, he set out on the 8th of February, 1846. He had put on three shirts, one of which, being colored, hung over the trousers, Russian fashion and a thick cloth waistcoat. Over these was a small bernouse of sheepskin, well greased with tallow, reaching to the knees. He also wore large riding-boots, well tarred, and a sash of white, red, and black worsted, tied round the waist. On his wig was placed a red velvet cap, trimmed with fur, such as is worn by a well-to-do Siberian peasant on holidays, or by a traveling merchant. Besides these, he was well wrapped in a large pelisse, the collar of which, being turned up and tied by a red handkerchief, served the double purpose of keeping out the cold and hiding his face. He carried a bag in his hand, containing a second pair of boots, a fourth shirt, a pair of blue trousers, such as are usually worn in the country in summer, some bread and some dried fish. In the leg of his right boot he had concealed a large dagger. His money, which was in notes of four or five rubles, was placed in his waistcoat; and in his hands, which were covered with stout skin gloves with the hair outside, he held a strong, knotted stick.

Thus equipped, he stole away at night from the settlement of Ekaterinski-Zavod by a cross-road. It was freezing very hard, and the flying sleet glistened in the moonbeams. The Irtish, his Rubicon, was soon passed, and, hurrying along the road to Tara, he wondered how far he could get before day-break, when his escape would be discovered, and what would become of him afterward.

Hardly had he crossed the Irtish when he heard the sound of a sledge coming up behind him. Though somewhat alarmed he determined to wait for the nocturnal traveller, and, as happened more than once on his dangerous journey, what he dreaded as a peril became an unexpected means of escape. The peasant driving the sledge asked where he was going, and being bound for the same place, agreed to take him to Tara for fifty kopeks (ten sous). A half hour's rapid drive brought them to Tara, where Piotrowski, leaving his guide, went up to the first posting-house, and, calling loudly through the windows in Russian fashion, asked if he could get any horses to take him to the fair at Irbite. In a few moments a bargain was struck, and the horses were ready and harnessed to a sledge. To the question of the inkeeper where he came from, he replied that he was the clerk of a merchant in Tomsk, that his master had gone on before him to the fair at Irbite, and, having had to stay behind to attend to some matters of his own, he was now very late, and, fearing his employer would be angry, offered to pay the man something extra if he would drive quickly.

The peasant whistled, and the horses started off at full speed. Suddenly the sky became overcast and the snow fell so thickly that the driver lost his way. After wandering about in all directions, they were obliged to halt and pass the night in the forest. As they were only four leagues from Ekaterinski-Zavod, Piotrowaski was in great anxiety, expecting every moment to hear the bells of the kioit-kas sent in persuit of him. At daybreak they started again, and found the right road, to the great delight of the fugitive. Remembering, however, how his countryman, Colonel Wysocki, was given up to the gendarmes by his guide after being detained a night in the forest, he still felt considerable uneasiness. Fortunately, these suspicions were unfounded. The peasant took him to a friend's house, where he got some tea, and was provided with fresh horses to continue his journey. Thus going on, changing horses at moderate prices, he arrived late at night at a village called Soldatskaia, where, not having change enough to pay the driver, he went with him to an inn where there happened to be a number of drunken men—for it was near the end of the carnival. Taking two or three bank-notes from under his waistcoat, intending to get them changed by the landlord, a movement of the crowd pushed him back from the table on which his papers were placed, and they were seized and carried off in an instant. It was in vain that he made his loss known; the thief was not to be found and, as the Pole was afraid to summon the police, he had to be resigned to misfortune. The loss of forty-five rubles was itself a serious matter, but what alarmed him still more was the disappearance of two papers of the utmost importance; one being a list of the towns and villages through which he must pass on the way to Archangel, and the other the passport, on stamped paper, that he had been to so much trouble to procure. Thus, on the first day of his flight, he had lost a quarter of his modest savings, the paper which was to have been his guide, and the plakatny, the only document capable of disarming the suspicions of curious people. He was in despair.

The reflection, however, that it was too late to go back, that his fate would be the same wherever captured, and that every step brought him nearer to freedom, now urged him on.

Striking into the high road to Irbite, he mingled with the swarm of travelers going to or returning from the fair, and the thought of the difficulty of being discovered amid this vast crowd gave him renewed courage. On the third day of his flight, notwithstanding the delay in the forest, he reached the gates of Irbite, when he was startled by the voice of the sentry shouting: "Halt, and show your passport!" Luckily he added, in a low tone: "Give me twenty kopeks, and through with you."

This opportune modification of the law in his favor was very gratifying to his Piotrowski, who quickly paid the required sum and passed through the gates.

After spending one night at Irbite, he left the town by a different way from that which he entered it, without being questioned by the sentry. The expenses of the journey and losses by theft having reduced his money to seventy-five rubles (about eighty francs), he was obliged to set out on foot. It was a very severe winter, and, though the weather moderated a little on the morning of his departure from Irbite, the snow fell so thick that it was difficult to make any headway. About noon, however, the storm abated, and traveling became easier. The fugitive generally avoided villages, but, if it were necessary to cross one, he walked through as if he belonged in the neighborhood and needed no information. Even when in great doubt as to the right road to take he only ventured to inquire at the last house of a hamlet. When hungry he took a piece of frozen bread from his bag and ate it while walking along or sitting at the foot of a tree in a remote part of the forest, and slaked his thirst at one of the holes made in the ice by the people of the country for the purpose of watering their cattle. Sometimes, however, he had to content himself with letting snow melt in his mouth.

The first day's tramp after leaving Irbite was very hard, and the evening found him completely exhausted. His fatigue was increased by the heavy clothes he had worn, but he was afraid to part with them. At night he adopted the method used by the Ostiaks in their deserts of ice, making a bed in the thickest part of the forest by hollowing a deep hole under a snow-heap. He awoke next morning in a half-frozen condition, but, by vigorous walking and running, succeeded in quickening his sluggish circulation. A blinding snow-storm soon set in which made him lose his way, and after wandering about in the deep drifts all day, he found the right road at night fall.

Exhausted with fatigue, he ventured to ask for a night's lodging at a small house on the out-skirts of a village. His request was granted. He represented himself as a workman from Tobols, on his way to the iron foundry at Bohotole, among the Ural Mountains, in search of employment. Though taking every precaution to avoid suspicion, he was not successful, and the sight of the linen he had tried to dry made the woman of the house think him too well dressed for an artisan.

Hardly had he got to sleep when he was awoke by three persants, who asked to see his passport. After disputing their right make such a demand, he finally showed them his only remaining pass, which could not have imposed on any official, but the sight of the seal satisfied these ignorant peasants, who excused themselves for troubling him by the not very comforting assurance that they had mistaken him for an escaped convict. The rest of the night passed off quietly, but, realizing as he left in the morning the danger of asking for shelter, he determined to depend for the future wholly on his bed scooped in the ground in Ostiak fashion. In his long journey over the Ural Mountains to Veliki-Oustiong, extending from the middle of February to the beginning of April, he had to content himself with this primitive way of sleeping. Only three or four times did he dare to ask shelter for for the night in some lonely hut, being forced to do so by utter exhaustion after fifteen or twenty days' tramp in the forest, which made him almost unconscious of what he did. All the other nights were passed in the scooped-out hole in the earth, in the natural hollows formed at the foot of great trees, or on ground where the thickly-falling snow soon formed a warm covering, which, however, was not easily thrown off in the morning. By degrees he became so accustomed to this way of sleeping that he used to find himself at night going into the thickest part of the forest as to an inn, though at other times this savage life was almost unbearable. The absence of any human habitation, the want of hot food, and even of frozen bread, which was sometimes his only nourishment for days together, brought before him, in all their horrible reality, the two hideous spectres called Cold and Hunger. At such times he dreaded most the sudden fits of drowsiness which came over him, for they seemed like premonitions of death, and he struggled against them with his little remaining strength. The craving for hot food was sometimes so strong that it was very difficult for him to refrain from going into some hut to beg for a little Siberian turnip-soup.

The solemn silence brooding over the vast expanse of snow and ice in these forest solitudes, only broken by the cracking of the stones from the intensity of the cold, had a spectral effect on the mind of the weary traveler, who yet thought Nature ever in her rudest aspect a kinder friend than man for she, at least, he quaintly says, never asked him for his passport.

In crossing the Ural Mountains he lost his way in a snow-storm, and, having exhausted his stock of bread, passed a horrible night in the agonies of cold and hunger. Unable to sleep he earnestly prayed for death as a relief to his sufferings, At daybreak he dragged himself along in search of the path, but soon sank exhausted at the foot of a tree. The sleep which in that region is the forerunner of death had already overtaken him when he was saved by a trapper who was crossing the forest. After giving him some brandy, bread and dried fruit, which were eagealy devoured, the man spoke words of encouragement, and, after showing him the road leading to a house of refuge, disappeared in the woods.

Piotrowski's joy at seeing the house in the distance was so great that he would have entered it had he known it was full of gendarmes waiting to arrest him. After reaching the door, he had hardly crossed the threshold when his strength gave out, and he fell down and rolled under a bench. For some minutes he was in a state of complete insensibility. On coming to he was hardly able to swallow the food given to him by his host, and soon fell into a sleep which lasted twenty-four hours, when the landlord becoming alarmed, roused him. On learning that his visitor was a *bohomolets*, or worshiper of God—which was the new character assumed by the fugitive—going to pay his devotions to the holy images of the convent of Solovetsk, near Archangel, the man was unwearied in his attention.

Under this new title which inspired the respect and sympathy of the Russian peasants, the refugee reached Veliki-Oustiong in safety. There he boldly associated with *bohomolets*, who were waiting in large numbers for the breaking up of the ice of the Dwina, so as to be able to embark for Archangel.

Receiving a cordial welcome from these unsuspecting religionists, whose devotional habits he furtively studied, he remained a month with them, taking part in their exercises with exemplary punctuality, though fearing all the time lest the priest should request him to repeat the Russian creed, of which he was totally ignorant. At last he embarked in one of the barges used for the conveyance of merchandise to Archangel, which take pilgrims, bringing their own provisions, free of charge. By assisting in rowing the craft, he earned fifteen rubles, the exact sum he had spent in coming from Irbite. In a fortnight they arrived at Archangel, where he supposed his troubles would be over, for, as it was frequented by vessels of all nations, there seemed little doubt of finding one to take him to France or England.

To avoid endangering his safety by undue haste, he still performed the religious duties of a *bohomolets*, but his chief interest was in the vessels in the bay. As it was early in the season, there were only twenty in port, and among them he sought in vain for the French flag. To add to his disappointment, a Russian sentinel stood on the deck of each of these vessels, which were thus guarded night and day. All along the quays were sentries to prevent any persons from crossing their line without giving satisfactory explanations or papers.

Not daring to submit to this ordeal, and making several unsuccessful attempts to reach the outward bound vessels, he sorrowfully relinquished his long-cherished plan of escape by water. As his stay in the town after the departure of the pilgrims for the Holy Isle had already excited surprise, he took the road for Onega as a pilgrim, who having visited the holy images of Solovetsk, was going to Kiev "to salute the sacred bones." On arriving at Vytiegra, he was accosted on the quay by a peasant, who inquired where he was going. Learning that he was a *bohomolets* on a pilgrimage to Novgorod, the rustic offered to take him in his boat to St. Petersburg, and by helping at the oar, he obtained his food and passage free. On reaching the capital of the Czar, he felt great anxiety about a lodging place, as well as fear of detection by the police. Fortunately, a poor old peasant woman whom he had befriended on the passage said to him, as he was about to step on shore:

"Just stay with me; I have sent word to my daughter, and she will soon be down to fetch me, and will show you where you can get a cheap lodging."

After waiting a long time in suspense in the boat, momentarily expecting to be asked for his papers, the old woman's daughter arrived. Helping her to carry a trunk, he trudged along behind her mother, who carried on her head the empty jar that had contained her food. They went through an endless number of streets and lanes, and at last reached a wretched lodging-house, where he felt himself tolerably secure. Being still fearful of trouble about his passport, he inquired what were the necessary formalities to be observed. The landlady looked at his shabby little pass, and, observing the seal, for she could not read, asked him how long he intended to remain. Learning that he only expected to stay four or five days, she told him it would be better not to go to the police, for they had become so exacting that they required the landlady to accompany every new-comer, and she declared she could not spare the time to wait her turn among the crowd at the Prefecture.

The next day he went up and down the bank of the Neva, furtively scanning the placards on the different steamers, giving their time of departure—for a Russian peasant is not supposed to know how to read. At last he saw an announcement, in large letters, placed near the mast of one of the steamers, that this vessel was to leave for Riga the next morning. A man was walking the deck with his red shirt worn over his trousers, *a la Russe*, but, not daring to enter into conversation, the Pole stood and gazed wistfully at him. In the meantime it was getting late, when suddenly the man with the red shirt looked up and said:

"Do you happen to want to go to Riga? If you do, come with me."

"Certainly, I want to go," replied Piotrowski; "but how can a poor man like me go in the steamer? It costs a good deal, and is not for such as I am."

"Why not? Come along. We sha'n't ask much for a *moujik* like you?"

"How much?"

The sum mentioned was so small that it really astonished the Pole.

"Well, will that suit you? Why do you still hesitate?"

"I only arrived to-day, and I must have my passport looked to by the police."

"But the police will detain you three days, and the boat starts to-morrow morning."

"What can I do, then?"

"Why, leave without having it looked at."

"But suppose I get into trouble."

Fool! Have you got your passport with you? Let me see it."

Piotrowski drew from his pocket the pass-ticket, carefully wrapped in a silk bandkerchief, after the fashion of Russian peasants; but without taking the trouble to look at it, the man said:

"Come here to-morrow morning at seven, and if I am not here, wait for me; now be off with you.

The fugitive returned joyfully to his lodgings, and punctually kept his appointment the next morning. Steam was already up. The man perceived him, but only said: "Give me your money." He then went away, but immediately returned with a yellow ticket, of the meaning of which the disguised Pole pretended to be ignorant.

"Well," said the man, "hold your tongue, moujik, and let me manage this affair."

The bell rang three times; the passengers hurried aboard; Piotrowski was shoved after them by his new acquaintance, and the ship moved off. He thought he was in a dream.

On board the steamer he played his part as a moujik so well as to make a German traveler, who saw him breakfasting on a bit of bread and onion say to another, "That is a Russian hog;" and when sea sickness obliged him to take refuge in the first class cabin, an elderly Russian lady charged him with corrupting the air. Two young Poles were the only persons who showed any interest in him. But he dared not betray his secret even to them.

After reaching Riga he assumed the character of a *stchetinnik*, or Russian peasant, employed by merchants to buy hogs' bristles. This allowed him to make many inquiries on the road. He still traveled on foot, and, as it was now July, slept with comfort in the woods and cornfields. Exchanging his thick winter clothing for the blue summer suit which he brought from Siberia, he still wore, notwithstanding the warm weather, the distinctive garment of the Russian peasant—the little bernouse of sheepskin. After passing through Lithuania, where he learned from a Russian soldier the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent fugitives and smugglers from crossing the frontier into Prussia, he decided to make the attempt in the daytime. When nearly over the line he was discovered and fired upon by the sentries, but succeeded in effecting his escape, and took refuge in a wood. Being now in Prussia, he cut off his beard, and leaving behind him the characteristic marks of a Russian peasant, effected a new transformation. He passed himself off as a French cotton spinner returning from Brussels. After a fatiguing journey on foot he arrived safely at Konigsberg. There he found a vessel which was to sail on the following day for Elbing, and determined to avail himself of this opportunity to return to the neighborhood of his friends. But, having been thus far successful in avoiding gen d'armes, he became careless, and, when almost in safety, a circumstance occurred that nearly proved his ruin. Toward evening he sat down on a heap of stones near a ruined house, intending to go and sleep in the fields at night as usual; but being very tired, he fell asleep, and was awaked by a watchman, who, dissatisfied with his attempt at explanation in execrable German, took him to the nearest police station. The feeling that he experienced at this untoward event was one of shame far more than of sadness or despair. To have escaped innumerable perils only to be arrested at last by a night policeman made him blush for himself. His statement that he was a French cotton-spinner returning from Russia was discredited by the police authorities, who believed him to be a common criminal. After being kept in prison for a month, he was again brought before the magistrates, who informed him that the address which he had given had been found to be false, and that the gravest suspicions were afloat concerning him. Tired of concealment, and especially irritated at being taken for a malefactor, he revealed to the high officials who he was. The announcement filled them with consternation, for, though anxious to aid him, it seemed impossible to evade the convention between Russia and Prussia for the mutual return of fugitives. Fortunately, the sympathies of the principal inhabitants of Konigsberg, and of the highest of the government, were enlisted in his favor, and he was released on bail. A week afterward he was again summoned before the police, and that, orders having come from Berlin to give him up to Russia, and all they could do was to give him time to escape at his own risk. Taking hasty leave of the friends who had made arrangements for his flight, he left the next day for Dantzic. The letters that he carried to different persons in the German towns which he had to pass through helped to make his journey easy, and, after crossing the whole of Germany, he arrived, September 22, 1846, in Paris, the city he had left four years before, having experienced a series of adventures among the most remarkable in the annals of imprisonment and exile.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

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PRUSSIA AS A MILITARY POWER.

[From the Berlin Correspondence of the Nation.]

Now, if Germany would hold the position she has gained in Europe, she must for many years keep her army up to the Prussian standard of numbers, intelligence and discipline. This I say with all deference to the Peace Society, and in the interest of the peace of Europe. A proposal from Germany for the joint reduction of the military force would be met by France with scorn or with treachery. For a whole generation the motto of every political party in France will be "Revenge upon Germany;" Austria may not long submit to be overawed by Prussia, nor Russia admit that she is overmatched by her Teutonic neighbor, without a trial of strength; and the Pope would not scruple to stir up a war in any quarter which might promise him a restoration of the tiara. For her own existence, therefore, as well as for the stability of peace in Europe, in our day at least, Germany must be a military nation. But for her efficiency as a military power, uniformity of organization and of discipline must be secured throughout the empire. The Prussion type of organization and drill is now provided for through the training-schools for officers, of which that at Postdam is a model. To these schools under-officers are sent from all parts of the Empire, in a certain ratio for every regiment, and these students become allied to one another as comrades, and carry back the same regimen to their several barracks. It remains, however, to bring the whole army under a common discipline, and for this the government has introduced a military code which now agitates Parliament. The army of the Empire on a peace footing consists of infantry 259,216 (of which Prussia furnishes about 180,000), cavalry 65,296 (Prussian, 46,000), artillery 41,759 (Prussian, about 29,000). Add to these some 15,000 pioneers, etc., and in the total peace army 383,899, Prussia is represented by about 260,000; and in the war footing of 1,117,000 combatants she furnishes even a larger ratio. Prussia, long ago (at the instance of Stein) abolished from her army corporal punishment, running the gauntlet, and other cruel and degrading penalties; but her military code still retains severe punishments, such as imprisonment in a dark cell, without fire or bed, and with only bread and water. Deputy Lasker made a long and eloquent speech against such punishments, as degrading to the person of the citizen, and inhuman upon physiological grounds. He would have the army governed by intelligence and by moral motives, and would reform it into an institution of philanthropy. The conservatives are aghast at this as foretokening the breaking down of all order in the State, and introducing an era of social Democracy; and many Liberals feel that their champion is going too fast and too far. The comic papers picture jolly soldiers petting the little figure of Lasker, and calling him a nice boy. When we consider that compulsory military service brings together all grades of intelligence and all sorts of character, it can hardly seem safe to dispense with all physical rigor in the discipline of so vast an army. Just now the bill is so incumbered with amendments that it is difficult to foresee its fate; but the prevailing feeling is that there must be but one army, in training, in spirit, and in discipline, throughout the Empire, and that the Prussian system has proved itself the best. The philanthropy of peace must wait a little longer upon the discipline of danger.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention.

A convention of more than ordinary importance assembled in St. Louis yesterday. All the narrow-gauge railroads in the United States are to be represented in conference by delegates, many of whom are among the most eminent civil engineers and railroad builders in the country. The topics to be discussed embrace such practical matters as the comparative cost of constructing and operating broad and narrow-gauge roads, and their relative efficiency in the development of new regions of country, as well as the saving in dead weight to be effected by the narrow-gauge, and the question whether its passenger coaches can be made safe, comfortable and popular with the traveling community. It is maintained by the advocates of the narrow-gauge system that while the ordinary gauge costs from twenty to a hundred thousand dollars a mile, a three feet gauge can be built upon the same bed at from fifty to sixty per cent. of this cost, while if reduced to two feet the cost will not be more than forty per cent. of the broad-gauge, the expenses of operation, of course, being correspondingly decreased. In Europe narrow-gauge roads are multiplying rapidly, and in some countries, such as Sweden and Norway, they are coming into general use to the exclusion of the wide gauge. In the United States also their popularity is fast increasing. Our own Commonwealth, Michigan, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky and Indiana, have each chartered narrow-guage companies, and in some of them—notably in Colorado—several of these roads are in active and successful operation. If the important questions to be discussed by the Convention shall be satisfactorily settled, it is not improbable that its action may result in a new era of national developement and growth. Particularly in the remote and thinly populated trans-Mississippi States, where broad-gauges would be impracticable to build and ruinous to operate, are these roads likely to be of value. A number of eminent civil engineers from Canada and Europe are expected to be present at the Convention, the result of whose deliberations and action will be watched with great interest by all who are in any way concerned in railroad affairs.

AN interesting government exhibit has just been submitted to the German parliament, setting forth in detail the disposition which has been made of the war indemnity fund exacted from the French people. The first disbursement made in Germany was 36,700,000 thalers, to indemnify corporations and private persons for damages sustained during the contest, the principal portion of which amount was bestowed on Alsace and Lorraine. There was paid to ship owners and crews 6,000,000 thalers. The Germans expelled from France received 2,000,000; the families of the landwher 4,000,000, while a similar amount was divided among certain general officers. The sum of 40,000,000 thalers has been set apart to serve as a reserve fund against the next campaign. Nearly 12,000,000 thalers has been devoted to increasing the rolling stock of the strategic railroads in the annexed provinces. Some 15,000,000 thalers has been paid as pensions, while nearly 20,000,000 has been handed over to the custom house authorities. Upwards of $9,000,000 has been set apart as a permanent government fund to make it more independent of the punctual coming in of the revenue. The sum of 40,000,000 thalers has been allotted to the completion of fortresses and the erection of military buildings in Alsace and Loraine, while the remainder is left in the hands of the government for division among the States, and the enlargement and improvement of the central institutions of the army, at its discretion. In a word, Germany has applied the money wrested from France to making itself as formidable and impregnable as possible. So far as Germany is concerned the French war was quite a profitable speculation. Whether France will not eventually make a desperate effort to regain a portion of this exacted wealth remains to be seen. But it is in the highest degree probable.

IT is pointed out that not one of the Spanish political leaders who called Amadeus from Italy now remain to support him. Marshal Prim was assassinated; Serrano has turned his back upon his country and gone to reside in France; while Sagasta has also abandoned his connection with the administration of political affairs. Clearly, it would seem, the end cannot be far off. The crown of Amadeus has been one of thorns from the beginning. There is no doubt that the young man made a brave and sincere effort to elevate Spain in the rank of nations, and to put her in the pathway of peaceful progress and reform. But it has been like battling against the elements. If there be such a condition as organized anarchy, Spain illustrates it to the letter. Amadeus was some time ago reported to have said that he would not leave Madrid otherwise than embalmed. It is to be hoped, however, that he will think better of his purpose. Not even the most gallant leader of a forlorn hope is expected to sacrifice himself wantonly. In the new Italy which is arising from the old there is work and opportunity for him. He should return to where he [illegible] himself useful.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

The Evans Ring to a man are against Hartranft and for Buckalew. Yerkes is for Buckalew because he knows Hartranft will never pardon him out of the penitentiary. Evans, who stands in dread of the penitentiary, is for Buckalew for a similar reason. Forney is opposed to Hartranft and for Buckalew because Hartranft exposed his complicity with Evans and broke up the swindling arrangement whereby his "two papers, both daily," were to receive $20,000 of the outcome in consideration of Forney's influence in securing Evans's appointment as State Agent.

In 1859 the Richmond (Va.) papers published an advertisement offering twenty-five hundred dollars reward for the head of Horace Greeley, and the offer has never been withdrawn. The same papers now support him for the Presidency. Whether the price promised for his capture is to be divided among the Democrats who effected it, or whether it is to be paid to himself on the ground of personal surrender, has not yet been determined. The seizure has been made, however, to the great sorrow of hundreds and thousands of the old abolitionist's friends, who mourn that so cruel a fate should have overtaken him.

The other day we inquired what was the significance of the fact that the deposed Tammany Ring were so active for Greeley, and why persons of this kind generally espoused his cause with so much eagerness? No authoritative reply from the Greeley camp being forthcoming or probable, people will have to place their own construction on this most undoubted fact. They may be helped to a conclusion perhaps by the particular fact that "Boss" Tweed, the greatest thief of all the tribe of Tammany, holds frequent consultations with Mr. Greeley and the managers of his cause, and with Ben. Wood, whose notoriety is scarcely less odious, appears to have a large share in directing the Greeley campaign. Again we ask: what is the significance of these things?

That Forney is laboring in disguise to defeat Grant, is well understood abroad as well as at home. For instance, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Forney's labors in behalf of Greeley are daily growing more and more energetic," this being the only interpretation which that paper can put on his labors in behalf of Buckalew. "Mr. Forney told me," testifies McClure before the Evans investigation committee, "that * * * there was an agreement of some kind drawn up at the time the resolution (appointing Evans State Agent) was passed, and named certain sums which he had been informed were set apart; one was $5,000 to the *State Guard*, another was $10,000 to the Philadelphia *Press*, another $10,000 to the Washington *Chronicle*." Hartranft having broken up this little arrangement, and exposed the swindlers, the milk in the cocoanut can be seen without artificial aid.

Mr. J. M. McClure, in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, brought out the fact that the original agreement was that Forney should participate in the Evans job to the extent of $20,000 or more. That he did not, there is no proof. Forney confesses to only $2,000. Perhaps a complete division of the spoils had not been made when Hartranft "went for" Evans, and the investigation exposed the whole crew and their swindling game. If under such circumstances Forney supported Hartranft he would be something more than human in his forgiveness. He prefers Buckalew of course; and so does Yerkes, who associates the idea of Hartranft's defeat with a pardon for himself from the penitentiary. A virtuous crew—Forney, Evans, Yerkes. One in the penitentiary, another a fugitive to escape such a fate, the other a confessed participant in his "swag." And they are the head and front of the opposition to Hartranft!

Notwithstanding the fact that, as the time for the assembling of the Baltimore Convention approaches, it becomes more and more difficult to remedy the error of the Cincinnati Convention, the number of those who do not propose to submit to it all the while increases. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, which bears the same relation to the German Democracy that the *World* and the Chicago *Times* hold to the English speaking portion of that organization, says the necessity of substituting another candidate in place of Mr. Greeley is absolute—defies anybody to deny the impossibility of his uniting the elements of the opposition, or the fact that there are other men who can, and characterizes the proposed indorsement of the Liberal candidate at Baltimore as infamy or lunacy, which the people will assuredly "damn." This is strong language, but neither it, nor the defiant protest of the other papers named, will be able to change the course of events. Mr. Greeley will be indorsed. The only question is as to the number of Democrats who will refuse to eat boiled owl and affect to consider it spring chicken. From present appearances there will be an army of them.

Wheat being the greatest food staple of the world, considerable general interest always attaches to its position in the market, and to the prospects of the crop. The Department of Agriculture has now in press a report giving exhaustive wheat statistics based upon the latest returns from all parts of the country, from which it is estimated that the yield of the present season will be two hundred and twenty million bushels, against two hundred and thirty million bushels last year. This estimate is considered by many to be too low, however, the increased acreage and excellent crops of certain parts of the country being relied on to balance the shortages of other sections. In the great western markets the tendency of prices is considerably downward, indicating that rates are adjusting themselves on the basis of an anticipated full supply. It is predicted by careful observers that winter wheat will range next month from $1 25 to $1 50, and spring wheat from $1 20 to $1 25, and that in August spring will range at 95c to $1; rates which are not expected to vary much during September and October, for the reason that the immense California crop will pour itself upon the market should it show a tendency to advance, and thus again cut down prices. All things considered, therefore, there seems to be no ground for anxiety concerning the important question of breadstuff supplies.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* sardonically inquires why, since the effect of the late speech of Senator Sumner is said to have been precisely of an opposite nature to that which was intended by its author, the Republican party does not issue it as a campaign document? There is no doubt that Mr. Sumner will next winter have the profound satisfaction of knowing that the tirade in question materially contributed to the re-election of President Grant, but that is no reason why the Republican party should make itself *particeps criminis* in an offense against good morals and good taste by assisting in the circulation of a document which violates both. Moreover, it would hardly be wise policy in that party to do for itself that which the Democracy is doing for it. When your enemy is making a palpable mistake it is foolish to interfere with him. Only a comparatively small portion of the *Tribune's* new constituency will be able to spell their way through the dreary phillipic, while hundreds and thousands of them will be compelled to resort to the assistance of Republicans for explanation as to what its turgid and stilted phrases mean; so that, as the *Commercial* doubtless sees, the great Liberal organ, which, it is understood, has the document in stereotyped form, with press capacity to fill unlimited orders at nominal cost, is itself really furnishing the Republican "opportunity" over which our contemporary waxes so excruciatingly satirical.

LOOK AT MR. GREELEY.

It is pitiful beyond words to mark the delight with which the *Tribune* gloats over its apostasy. Just before the nomination of its editor, the candidate published an article containing his views regarding the tariff, in which he expressly declared that he held the success of the protective principle to be of far greater importance than the triumph of any political party or person in the country. Now—referring to the recent action in New York of a small dissident minority of free traders in nominating new candidates—it fairly revels in the speech of Col. Grosvenor, which we printed in yesterday's Commercial. Grosvenor, the *Tribune* says, "knows more about the free trade movement in the country, and has done more to develop it five times over," than any other man or set of men that could be named. His statement that he had received upwards of three thousand letters from representative free traders in different sections of the country, promising support of the Cincinnati ticket, gives it the greatest satisfaction. These men, whom Mr. Greeley has again and again denounced as enemies to the best interests of the country for their blind opposition to its vast and varied productive and industrial concerns, he now clasps to his bosom with hooks of steel. They know, of course, that he would be more plastic than putty under their manipulation, and it is therefore easily understood why they attach themselves to him; but that he should dance over his backsliding, and cite his own faithlessness as the very reason why faithful men—however erroneous the character of their views—should lend him their countenance and support, is among the most amazing instances of high treason to one's own conscience that modern days have witnessed. In 1846 Horace Greeley said:

> "If, on a full and final review, my life and practice shall be found unworthy my principles, let due infamy be heaped on my memory; but let none be thereby led to distrust the principles to which I have proved recreant, nor yet the ability of some to adorn them by suitable life and conversation. To unerring time be all this committed."

This passage, which is printed on the title-page of Parton's life of the candidate, for which there is now a wide demand, it is to be hoped may be omitted from all subsequent editions of the work. It burns itself through the pages like vitriol. Does he want the people to take him at his word? Whether he does or not, they will.

NAILING A LIE.

> "We have shown by the testimony of Yerkes, the Philadelphia broker, who was the active member of the firm, and through whom Hartranft, in conjunction with Mackey, operated in speculating with the public funds, that Yerkes 'paid Hartranft various amounts of money from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft.' And to make the charge entirely definite and explicit, Yerkes further swears that on the 20th of December, 1870, 'he paid John F. Hartranft $2,700, which sum was derived from *profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth* and sale of same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the 29th day of April, 1870.' It has been said, however, that Yerkes is now a penitentiary convict, and his statement and oath are unworthy of belief. *But neither Hartranft nor the most reckless of his political friends has denied or dare deny that he was engaged in large money speculations with Yerkes*, of the same nature as those for which the latter was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment; and we know of nothing in his previous history and character which renders his veracity more questionable than his partner's."

The above is part of an editorial article in the Lancaster *Express*—a sample of many more in that paper, the Pittsburgh *Post* and other papers. We shall take it for granted that the editor of the *Express* is conscientious and means not to print what is not true. He probably believes that neither Gen. Hartranft nor his friends have denied the Yerkes $2,700 statement. He probably does not know that it has been denied by Gen. Hartranft under oath, and that his *testimony is corroborated by* Mr. Taggart, *cashier of the Treasury*, and others knowing all the facts. With this editor it is probably a matter of belief without knowledge, otherwise he would not make statements utterly groundless. Now for the truth. Gen. Hartranft, examined by Senator Wallace, testified as follows:

Q. It seems that you have had transactions with C. F. Yerkes & Co.—state what they were.

A. It was a private account I had there. I had stocks on margin. I paid him interest and commissions, the same as he charged other customers, and the same as I paid to other brokers who had no State funds on deposit.

Q. Were these transactions connected directly or indirectly with your control of the public funds?

A. In no way whatever.

Q. Were the purchases made at any time with funds that were put there by the State Treasurer or under control of the State Treasurer?

A. No, sir.

Q. Your transactions were entirely of a private character?

A. Yes, sir; just as if there was no State deposit there.

Q. Was there any arrangement by which stocks, or bonds, or securities of any kind were carried on the State funds?

A. No, sir; I never owned any State securities.

Q. Securities of other kinds—corporation or otherwise—carried on State bonds?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you attempted, directly or indirectly, to control State funds by virtue of your position as Auditor General?

A. I have not.

Q. Were there ever any State moneys deposited with Yerkes, or any other bankers at your request, and for your benefit?

A. No, sir.

Perhaps the editor of the *Express* is so particular and conscientious that he may be disposed to say that Gen. Hartranft was swearing in his own defense, and that his testimony was weakened thereby. This is but natural, for persons whose whole case depends on the testimony of a penitentiary convict would be almost necessarily inclined to disbelieve the testimony of the public officer who sent him to the penitentiary for stealing the State's money. Therefore we will not ask the editor of the *Express* to retract what he has said on the testimony of Gen. Hartranft, but will introduce the testimony of Mr. John S. Hopkins, seven years the bookkeeper of Yerkes & Co., as follows:

Q. Do you know of the account of John F. Hartranft?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what the nature of that account was.

A. Of a private nature entirely—in the shape of a deposit account.

Q. Were any of the moneys of the Commonwealth made use of in any form, and credited to that account?

A. Not at all—in no way.

Q. How were the accounts kept between Yerkes & Co. and Gen. Hartranft as to commissions?

A. We charged him interest and commissions, the same as other customers precisely.

Q. Were there or were there not any amounts carried to his credit from any account of the Commonwealth?

A. No, sir; none at all.

Q. Neither bonus nor other sums of any kind credited to his account?

A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

We might produce more, but as the editor of the *Express* means to be honest, probably this will prove sufficient to cause him to retract his slanders against Gen. Hartranft, and commence to look into the truth. There has been an amazing amount of lieing, in face of the record, on this subject, and it is time that the liars should be confronted with the truth, and have a chance to clear themselves—if they can. The friends of Gen. Hartranft invite a scrutiny of the record—the more thorough the better.

It would almost seem, from the accounts which continue to reach us of the persecution of the Jews in Roumania, as if the nation had gone stark mad upon the subject. Prince Charles himself, the ruler of the province, seems unable to exert any perceptible influence over the masses; for, although he has again and again threatened to resign and leave the country unless the outrages are discontinued, the persecution merely appears to have been transferred from the civil to the religious arena, but not to have suffered any abatement in its rancorous ferocity. It is said, indeed, that the civil authorities of the country secretly sympathize with these misdeeds, and that not even the priests themselves take the least interest in causing the persecution to cease. The houses of the Jews are plundered and burned, their synagogues and cemeteries desecrated, and the most shocking acts of violence committed on all, without distinction of age or sex, who come within reach of the fury of the populace. So terrible has the condition of affairs at last become, that the foreign consuls have united in a common appeal to their governments to consider the matter and take such peremptory action as the interests of civilization and humanity shall dictate. It is to be hoped that this movement may be followed by a combined interposition that shall have the effect of putting an effectual stop to so shameful a blot on the Christianity of the nineteenth century.

Heretofore there has probably not been a single trade in the United States, of half the magnitude and importance, so wholly without organization and with so many errors and abuses, as the dairy trade. This evil is now being remedied. Boards of Trade for the exclusive sale of these products are being organized in a large number of towns and cities, and the movement, now that it has been started, will of course not only expand still further, but gradually crystallize itself into a thoroughly efficient system. The idea is an excellent one. Very few people have any adequate conception of the immense amount of capital invested in the dairy business. The aggregate annual value of dairy products in this country is estimated at fully six hundred millions of dollars. Butter and cheese boards ought to be regular institutions in every important city in the country, as they are in Great Britain and some other European countries. Some of the towns of Ireland have inspectors of these articles appointed by the corporation authorities, the products being graded according to quality and sold by the brands upon the packages. There does not seem to be any good reason why a somewhat similar plan might not work with advantage here.

Accounts of the growing cotton crop of this country are looked for with great interest at home and abroad, as last year's yield was light, and it is known in England that the current year there will be no material increase in the supply from other countries than the United States. Prices are now so high that English manufacturers are complaining bitterly; but as France and some other countries are expected to increase their consumption, well informed men believe that there will be no material reduction in prices unless the yield of the Southern States should exceed that of last year by more than a million bales. The Charleston *News*, after having accumulated a great mass of information on the subject from all parts of South Carolina, says that although the acreage devoted to cotton in that State is certainly ten per cent. greater than last year, the stand of cotton does not at this time compare favorably with that of a year ago. Neither are the prospects of a yield at all equal to those at the same period of last year. The lateness of the stand is an almost universal complaint in many counties, the long drought in April and the first half of May having baked and hardened the soil, retarding the germination of the seed.

THE OPPOSITION TO HARTRANFT.

Yerkes, Evans and Forney, the Leaders—Look at Them!

The affidavit of Yerkes, the penitentiary convict, whose testimony would not be worth a straw, even if he had not been convicted of perjury as well as stealing; the theft of Evans, who is out of the penitentiary from the want of no effort by Hartranft; and the paper of Forney, the self-convicted participant in the loot, constitute the platform of the opposition to Gen. Hartranft. And these are the leaders whom the voters of the State are to follow, so that Reform may triumph!

Yerkes is in the penitentiary; Evans, though he has barely escaped from a lodgment there, is an undisputed thief; and Forney stands on the record confessing to having had a share of the "swag." They who like the leaders should fall into line, and never cease to cry, "Down with Hartranft! Up with Buckalew!"

The public is already familiar with the offense that put Yerkes in the penitentiary. It knows all about the Evans swindle, as well as the efforts of Hartranft to send him to the penitentiary; but it may not know so well about Forney's connection with the swindle. So here is his own confession, made before the Senate Investigating Committee, together with the confession of Evans, his chief confederate, and the testimony of J. M. McClure:

John W. Forney, sworn:

Q. Subsequent to the passage of this resolution, and after the receipt of moneys by Mr. Evans from the United States Government, *do you know anything* of any division *of the commission retained by Mr. Evans?*

Ans. Nothing except—*and I suppose that is the object of my being summoned here—my cousin D. C. Forney* WAS ONE OF HIS SUB-AGENTS.

Q. Do you know of D. C. Forney having received any money?

Ans. *I know that D. C. Forney received* $5,000 from, I think, Mr. Evans, $2,000 OF WHICH HE HANDED TO ME, *which I received*, believing it to have *been earned*: he had been my business man for ten or twelve years in Washington, at the head of the *Chronicle*, and when he received this $5,000 he handed me $2,000, believing it to have been earned, an opinion which has been subsequently confirmed by the judgment of your local courts.

Q. When was this $5,000 received by D. C. Forney?

Ans. Some time last summer.

Q. From whom?

Ans. I think from Mr. Evans; *I don't know*.

Q. Of that $5,000 he retained $3,000 and handed you $2,000?

Ans. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon what account was it handed to you?

Ans. Well, sir, *I suppose* BECAUSE OF OUR RELATIONS; CERTAINLY NOT BECAUSE OF ANY SERVICES I RENDERED; *I rendered none*.

Mr. Forney places too modest an estimate upon his "services," as we shall see.

George O. Evans, sworn:

Q. Do you know who recommended you to Gov. Geary, or through what means you became appointed State Agent?

A. *I think I am indebted to Col. John W. Forney*, MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAN, *for the indorsement to the Governor*, and perhaps also to several gentlemen with whom I have no personal acquaintance, *but who were persuaded from* THE RECOMMENDATION OF COL. FORNEY *that I was a proper person* to be appointed agent.

Q. Did any one else give you a note to Governor Geary?

A. No, sir.

J. M. McClure being sworn:

Q. Had you any conversation with Wien Forney about April, 1871?

Ans. Yes, sir, I had; if the committee will permit me to refer to some notes I will be obliged (witness refers to memorandum). * * * * I went into the State Library one day, about April 12th, I think, 1871, and Mr. Forney I think had a letter in his hand at the time; I am not certain about that; at any rate he informed me that he had just learned in some way that some military claims had been collected; he did not seem to have any definite knowledge of it at that time, but he *had* learned that $5,000 had been set apart for the *State Guard*.

* * * * * * * *

At the same time Mr. Forney informed me that he had learned, either from this letter or some other source, *that there was an agreement of some kind* DRAWN UP AT THE TIME THIS RESOLUTION WAS PASSED, and named certain sums which he had been informed were set apart; one was this $5,000 to the *State Guard*, another $10,000 TO THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS," ANOTHER $10,000 TO THE WASHINGTON "CHRONICLE."

Now what followed? Hartranft caused Evans's arrest, pursued him to the last resort, and urged an investigation by the Legislature, whereby Evans, Forney and the rest of the gang were exposed. Could it be expected that they and the Philadelphia *Press* would not oppose him? On the other hand, can it be possible that they will have honest Republican followers?

GEN. HARTRANFT.

The Attacks on Him Repelled—What George Lear, of Bucks, Says.

The Republicans of Lehigh county opened the campaign at Allentown, which was addressed by George Lear, Esq., an eminent and eloquent citizen of Bucks county. In referring to the attacks upon Gen. Hartranft, Mr. Lear said our candidate had—

> "Fought for the cause of Freedom, the sentiment which was the father of the Republican party. As Auditor General he was a faithful and honest public officer. It was he who required a statement from a a certain accounting officer of the State, and it was he who caused an investigation into the account of Evans to be made, and John Hartranft's hands were clear of any complicity in that affair. *There is not a spot upon his fair fame, and even the paper that attacks him acknowledges that Hartranft is an honest man. As far as principles are represented by men* JOHN F. HARTRANFT IS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THIS STATE, AND EVERY TRUE REPUBLICAN WILL VOTE FOR HIM!"

Such is the language of Mr. Lear, of Bucks county, a man who is honored wherever known. Against such testimony as this—words from an original and consistent Republican—what does the childish complaining of Colonel Forney, of the *Press*, amount to in this neighborhood? One is the utterance of a man having the success of the principles of his party at heart; the other is that of one having at heart revenge on a political adversary who is supposed to stand in the way of personal preferment.

Whipping as a mode of punishment for certain classes of offenders is at present engaging a good deal of attention in England. In 1863, as a mere experiment, it was adopted in the treatment of garroters, and has been found so effective in deterring from the crime that a party of increasing number is in favor of extending its use. For wife-beating and cruelty in the treatment of children whipping seems to many a peculiarly appropriate punishment, and the first of these crimes is so common among the English laboring classes that whatever should make it less common would almost appear to carry its own justification. However barbarous the penalty might be, it could not be so barbarous as the offense. The women, however, are not in favor of the remedy; at least a petition against its adoption, signed by five hundred women, was lately presented in Parliament. But whether or not the petitioners belong to the class in which one of the prerogatives of the husband is the right to flog his wife with "a stick as thick as his thumb" we are not told. If authorities tell the truth, there have been British females who considered such moderate correction satisfactory and comforting evidence that their lords and masters had not ceased to feel a lively concern for their welfare. At least one English lady, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, wife of Professor Fawcett, warmly supports the enactment of whipping as the right punishment for men who beat their wives. But she is not only a student, but a teacher of the "Dismal Science," who opposes the gratuitous instruction of the people and upholds the doctrines of Malthus. If she ever saw a man tied to a post and flogged, and still favored that mode of punishment, it would not be easy to think well of her heart.

Among the most perplexing of the many difficult questions lately propounded to Mr. Greeley by his former political associates and friends, is the inquiry addressed to him by Hon. Lewis F. Allen, who has subscribed for the *Tribune* ever since it was started, as to his opinion of the understanding which is supposed to exist between the editor of a paper and its subscribers concerning its general political principles. Mr. Allen complains that he, in common with thousands of others, having paid for a Republican paper in which he mainly believed, is now, by reason of its total change of front, saddled with a paper in which he does not believe at all; and while he says he cares nothing for the paltry sum of unearned subscription which he has paid, he wishes Mr. Greeley to tell him whether, as a matter of political and business ethics, he is doing right to keep his money for that which he did not subscribe? He does not want the money back, nor does he avow himself in favor of the election of President Grant, but he is anxious to have a candid expression of opinion from Mr. Greeley, concerning the intrinsic equitableness of the case. The *Tribune* has not yet given a satisfactory reply.

A New York letter states that notwithstanding Senator Schurz's reluctant acquiescence in Greeley at the recent conference in New York, a little incident transpired next day which goes to show that the *entente cordiale* between Schurz and and Greeley is not yet fully restored. Theodore Tilton and Horace White had arranged an elegant breakfast, at Delmonico's, for the express purpose of bringing the Senator and the Cincinnati nominee together; but, alas! the former was so unappreciative of the delicate compliment as to send a note regretting "that circumstances, etc., etc.," prevented his acceptance; and so the breakfast had to be eaten without the expected guest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is estimated that New York City has lost its resident population at an average rate of 25,000 per year for the past five years, or an aggregate of at least 125,000, all of whom might have been kept at home if the quick transit problem had been earlier solved. As it is, the adjacent cities are rapidly growing at the expense of the metropolis.

The Boston jubilee managers fixed the rates of admission too high. The attendance has improved since these were reduced, but the financial success of the concern will hardly equal the expectations of its originators. And yet it was organized on a sound basis.

It doesn't always pay to follow Horace Greeley's advice. A farmer in the vicinity of Indianapolis, a few years ago, sold his farm for four thousand dollars and went west to grow up with the country. Last week he was in that city seeking employment at fifty dollars a month, while the ground that used to be his farm is now worth nearly a million dollars.

The Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, having written to the Holly Company for information on certain points concerning their pumping machinery—the system having been recommended for adoption in that town—received in reply, not the information solicited, but a check for fifty dollars, with the gentle assurance that "we shall be glad to reciprocate for any aid you may render us." The check is held subject to their order until the 1st day of July. If not called for before that time, it will be given to the Home of the Friendless.

Every scheme of systematic benevolence designed to transform drones into workmen, finds its worst foe in that criminal carelessness which pays premiums on idleness by encouraging beggars. One of these rascals, recently arrested at Newburyport, Massachusetts, had on his person a letter to his wife, from which it appeared that he had cleared, above all expenses, $18 90 by a single day's "work." This is but one of ten thousand like examples.

The members of the Hassler scientific expedition recently did a little classic romancing by visiting the island of Juan Fernandez, the scene of Defoe's novel of Robinson Crusoe. The island is about ten or twelve miles long by four wide, bounded by precipitous shores and traversed by mountains three thousand feet high. The wild goats still remain, or rather the descendents of those which Selkirk found, and flock together by hundreds. There are about a dozen human beings on the island, who have good poultry and vegetables, splendid beef and milk, and can get goats by climbing after them. Other things they purchase with the proceeds of their beef, milk, and poultry, for which they find a market in passing ships, especially in American whalers.

Divorce parties are coming into fashion in Chicago. At a festival of this kind the other day the newly made widow received the congratulations of friends and relatives with as much pleasure as would a newly wedded wife after the ceremony of marriage. A handsome "divorce cake" was one of the features of the occasion. There were also some highly suggestive presents.

The recent destructive overflow of the river Po has been traced directly to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. All Italy seems to have been violently agitated by that event.

Gen. Rosecrans's project to construct a railroad from El Paso to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, is the revival of a scheme in a modified form which was set on foot more than ten years ago. The plan then was to connect New Orleans with Galveston and Guaymas. A company was formed, stock taken, contracts let for a part of the work, and propositions were made for extensive docks at Guaymas. But the war broke out, and the work was suspended.

The commissioners of the Illinois State penitentiary advertise the labor of three hundred and fifty convicts to the highest bidder. The contracts are to run not exceeding eight years.

It seems that the Austrians had prepared a very nice trap for foreign inventors and patentees who should exhibit inventions of value at the International Exhibition which is to be held in Vienna next year. At the exhibitions in London and Paris foreign exhibitors have had their inventions protected, whether they took out a patent or not; but the Austrians proposed to dispense with this formality, and give their manufacturers an opportunity to profit by the ingenuity of foreign inventors, without making any return therefor. The scheme has since been exposed and abandoned. Still, patentees proposing to exhibit at Vienna will do well to seek precise information as to the nature of the promised protection.

A story is going the rounds of the press of a young Kentucky physician, who, in consequence of the death of his first patient, was frightened from the practice of his profession. The account goes on to say, however, that he at once turned his attention to law, so that his fright didn't do him much good, after all.

Scoharie county, New York, is famous for its numerous caves. A new one was lately discovered which is said to rival the Mammoth cave in Kentucky in extensiveness and grandeur.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has just decided that legal votes tendered at an election, but rejected by the judges thereof, cannot, upon a contest, be counted for the party in whose favor they were offered.

An admirable discovery has just been made in the shape of a new green which is brilliant enough to replace the poisonous color produced by arsenic. It is composed of twenty parts of oxide of zinc and of sulphate of cobalt, mixed into a paste with water and exposed to a red heat.

An ingenious apparatus has been invented by a French physician by which the heart is made to register photographically its own pulsations. Such, it is said, is the peculiarity of the apparatus, in its adaptation to different uses, that it may be modified so as to register the variations of the respiration, the irregular action of coughing, and similar physiological and pathological phenomena.

Private letters from the silver mining districts of Lake Superior say that the tendency of explorers to the silver regions, both from the United States and Canada during the summer, will probable be on a scale approximating, if not equaling, the emigration of California and the mineral districts of the Rocky Mountains during the earlier development of the mineral resources of those regions.

The sheep in Colorado have long wool, in which dust accumulates during summer. It is said that when grass has gone to seed the wind carries the seed into the meshes of the fleece. In winter the rain falls, the dust is turned to mud, in which grass grows, and then thousands of sheep may be seen traveling about in verdure clad, and with their pastures on their backs.

Some of the New Zealand aborigines have a wonderful liking for missionaries. Recently one of the former killed a missionary in full view of his whole congregation, cut off his head, gathered the congregation in their church, and then, standing in the pulpit, made a nice little meal of missionary brain and blood. He has since been hung.

Some idea of the immense exodus of people from the United States to Europe this season may be had from the fact that the number of cabin passengers who have left this season for Europe is estimated at upward of fifty thousand, the majority of whom were ladies. Quite a shegira.

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," have been translated into French from the original Choctaw. Now if somebody will translate them into English, the reading American people will in a measure be able to understand what they mean.

The dangers of looking like somebody else have been frequently illustrated, both before and since Shakspeare recorded the mishaps of the two Dromios. A respectable citizen of New York, named Linsey, who had a glass eye, was the other day arrested by a clothier on the charge of having defrauded him out of a suit of clothes—the mistake being in consequence of the fact that the actual swindler was also the possessor of a vitreous optic. An action for twenty thousand dollars damages has been brought—which makes it a costly suit of Linsey woolsey.

San Francisco is quietly depriving England of her tea laurels, without so much as saying, buy your leave. Twenty-three million dollars' worth of the tea we drank last year came to us through the Golden Gate, and tea traders say the amount will be doubled within two years.

A returned letter was received at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a few days ago, through the dead-letter office at Washington, which was sent from there in July, 1861, to a sailor at Calcutta, East Indies. After nearly eleven years sojourning in foreign lands it has at last been returned to the writer.

Boston is a queer place. It sees no impropriety in the holding of a grand concert in the Jubilee building on Sunday evening, but vetoes, through its Mayor, the opening of the public library on Sundays because it would conflict with State enactments in regard to Sabbath observances. This looks like straining at a literary gnat and swallowing a musical camel.

Arab chiefs have begun snatching travelers again in the Holy Land and retaining them for ransom. If they should catch young Tweed what a haul they might make.

Telegraphic communication is to be established between Odessa and Constantinople by means of a cable underneath the waters of the Black Sea.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commissioners, accompanied by Mr Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the Board, will leave in a day or two for an extended tour among the Indian tribes of the Western Territories. The objects of their mission are to avert the threatened hostile demonstration of the Sioux Indians of the Upper Missouri, on the North Pacific Railroad; the purchase of a portion of the Ute reservation in Colorado; the exchange of a part of the Shoshone and Bannock reservations in Wyoming Territory for lands north of it, and a general examination into Indian affairs in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado Territories. Mr. Brunot probably possesses the confidence of the Indians in a greater degree than any other public man. His tour of inspection among them last year was productive of considerable good, and it is to be hoped his present journey may conduce still more to the interests of civilization and peace upon our frontiers.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher went up in a balloon at Boston the other day. He came down again, however, and is as well and hearty as ever he was in his life. Horace Greeley goes up on the 5th of next November, and it is thought that his sensations will not be of an agreeable nature.

The Emperor of Austria is about to visit Berlin. It rumored that the visit is for the purpose of making a league with the Emperor of Germany for the settlement of the Eastern question.

Strauss is receiving more mention from the Jubilee reporters than any other *maestro*, or than all of them put together. From the many descriptions of his manner of leading, the main point is gathered that, while under other conductors intelligence, expression and culture are displayed, Strauss brings out a nervous force and an electrical style which no other leader is capable of doing. His control seems seems to be absolute, and the effect upon the audience almost as marvellous as upon the orchestra. As the fascinating numbers of his waltzes weave their coils around you (says one of the most competent critics in attendance), it is very difficult to keep in your seat. Your feet go, your hands go, your head goes: and all over the great building, as you look around, you will find the thousands of heads, black, blonde and gray, all swaying in time. Children are fairly dancing. The heads of the great chorus are similarly affected. The players themselves yield to the fascination, and mark the time with their bodies; while, high above them all, stands the presiding genius, the living embodiment of the waltz.

It is not generally known that there resides in a quiet country village in this State a gentleman who has collected a mass of antiquarian lore which will compare favorably with almost any collection in the largest cities of the country. Mr. Abraham H. Cassel, of Harleysville, Montgomery county, an entirely self-taught man, has traveled over the whole of Europe and the United States in quest of rare and quaint books. Among other curiosties he possesses a folio Bible, completed in 1470, before that of Luther, and of whose existence even that great theologian seems to have been ignorant; also, a ponderous folio entitled "Der Blutige Shau-platz," published by the Mennonites at Ephrata, Lancaster county, in 1748, being a book of Martyrs, recounting the sufferings of those of that sect who, before the emigration to America, were burned and beheaded because of their faith.

Matilda Herron-Byrne-Stoepel is now in San Francisco preparing to contest the will of the late H. H. Byrne, to whom she was married, and from whom she now claims she was never legally divorced, although she afterward married Robert Stoepel. A demand, in due form, has been made upon Edward R. Carpenter, the devisee and executor under the will. It is said to be probable that the whole matter will be amicably compromised in preference to trusting to the publicity and contingencies of legal proceedings.

Among the visits paid by the Prince of Wales during his recent sojourn in Paris, was one to Miss Lane, now Mrs. Johnston, of Baltimore, who has been staying in that city some weeks. Mrs. Johnston (then Miss Lane) did the honors of the "White House" gracefully and acceptably during her uncle's, (ex-President Buchanan) administration, when the Prince of Wales visited America, and was also with her uncle when in London as Minister to England, and seems always to be most kindly remembered by the Queen and other members of the royal family.

The Arizona Indians that have arrived in Washington with Gen. Howard are described as being nearly as black as negroes. They do not paint their faces as most savages do. They are short in stature and slow in movement. They do not impress those who have seen them as being the equals, physically or mentally, of the Red Cloud band.

The only surviving grandson of Col. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary memory, writes to the New York papers that the Ethan Allen who is actively engaged in the Greeley movement is not in the slightest manner connected with the family of the old hero, and that it is hoped he will apply to the Legislature at its next session to have his name changed.

Mr. Mori, Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation, has presented to Mrs. Secretary Fish from the Empress of Japan, a box of unique workmanship, composed of specimens of all the different colored silks manufactured in Japan; also a flower of silk closely resembling a lily. Both articles are the work of the Empress.

It is rumored that John Russell Young will shortly assume the editorial management of the New York *Herald*.

Rip Van Winkle Jefferson, about whom so much affectionate interest centers by reason alike of his genius and his lately threatened blindness, comes of a race of actors. His father was a sterling artist, particularly in eccentric parts, while it is said of his grandfather that never was a human face more plastic. His natural recognition of each personage in the mimic scene, his interest in all that was addressed to him, the plan or purpose of what he had to say, his coaxing, quizzing, wheedling, domineering, and grotesque effects, were all complete without the utterance of words; yet it was said that in these particulars he never twice rendered a scene in precisely the same manner. He was so perfect an artist that, although always faithful to his author, he could, by voice or face or gesture, make a point at every exit.

Motley, the historian, is the guest of the Queen of Holland.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the great English painter of animal life, is said to be in very poor health, and to be failing in his mind.

James Russell Lowell, the poet, will shortly go to Europe, designing to remain abroad two years.

The mystery about "Lord Gordon" is dispelled at last. He says he is a step-son of "the great English-Italian Count Henry De Grano," We receive his statement *cum "grano" salis*.

Of the Chicago Aldermen who were convicted and sentenced to prison last winter, one was recently liberated by a *supersedeas*, and two others, after serving as convicts for some months, have just been set free. Another of the indicted officials has become crazy, probably through terror, and is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

There has just died, in London, an eccentric Irishman by the name of Mortimer. He was in many ways a remarkable man, being a close student and an accomplished linguist, speaking at least a dozen modern languages fluently. Once wealthy, he died poor, having been ruined by the late French war. He began life as a cabin-boy, and subsequently became a medical student in Paris. Next he appeared in Germany, lecturing on Shakspeare; in Hamburg as a Greek professor; in Holland with a Spanish ballet troupe, whom he brought out; then as exhibitor of Tom Thumb and the Irish giant, Murphy, and finally himself performing as the "strong man" in a circus. He filled these diversified positions creditably, and was at one time tutor to Charles Lever's children, and companion to Sir William Don in his theatrical tours on the continent.

The rumors of Miss Nilsson's approaching marriage seem to be true. At least she herself writes to friends in New York that she is to be married to M. Auguste Rouzaud, in London, the last week in July. M. Rouzaud is a French gentleman, about thirty-six years of age, and is a stock broker, now residing in Paris. Miss Nilsson first met M. Rouzaud in Paris when she went to that city some seven years since, to begin her brilliant career. He is not a wealthy man, his property having been greatly impaired by the war. The bridal pair intend to sojourn in Switzerland during their honeymoon, and Miss Nilsson will reappear on the operatic stage in Russia in September next.

Whatever may be the cause of the fact, it is patent to everybody that General Butler is by no means regarded with especial confidence and favor, inside or outside of the Republican party. Probably no public man and soldier of modern times has incurred so much political, military and personal censure. Particularly has his official administration of affairs at New Orleans been assailed and aspersed. For some days past a case has been on trial in New York, in which it was charged that he had used his powers as military commander to obtain a steamboat for his own private purposes. The trial was long and exhaustive, and during its progress the entire official and military career of General Butler passed under rigid review. His triumph was most successful and complete. The prosecution failed ignominiously. Indeed, the counsel for the prosecution not only threw up the case, but declared the evidence to be conclusive that General Butler acted solely in the interests of the government and for a praiseworthy object. It is to be hoped the defamatory stories which have obtained such wide circulation and credence concerning his New Orleans administration may now cease. He has come out from the severe test of a judicial examination vindicated in every particular. General Butler has some unfortunate traits and qualities of character and temperament, but he is entitled to justice alike at the hands of friend and foe. Let him have it.

The class which graduated at Jefferson College ten years ago will hold its reunion at Canonsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, June 25th, the majority of the members having voted to meet at that place.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention. William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

STATE POLITICS.

The Tidioute *Journal* says considerable dissatisfaction exists among Republicans in regard to Mr. Shortt, nominee for Assembly, and thinks he would be beaten should all who are opposed to him unite.

The Erie *Dispatch*, referring to the Forney-Evans-Yerkes opposition to Hartranft, says: "We hardly think General Grant will care much about the support of men who so atrociously assail a companion in arms; and by men proved to be corrupt, and who, in assailing others, have failed to fix a stain upon their character."

The Clarion *Democrat*, in its simplicity, seems to think that the Pennsylvania delegation to Baltimore will vote for a "straight nomination." Let the editor wait—meantime prepare to go for Greeley, whom he has abused for the last twenty years—if he can.

The Democrats of Clarion county have made the following nominations: State Senate—R. B. Brown, of Clarion, (subject to the decision of the District Conferees.) Assembly—Hon. J. B. Lawson, of Clarion county, (subject to the decision of the District Conferees.) Prothonotary—James B. Watson. Register and Recorder—Joseph W. Long. District Attorney—W. W. Barr, Esq. Commissioner—Christ. Brenneman. Auditor—Wm. B. Hamm.

The Reading *Times*, discussing "Greeley or not Greeley," says: "Any one can see, for the evidence is abundant and conclusive, that the Republican organization remains intact; and that the Greeley nomination has only demoralized the Democracy."

The Republicans of Somerset County has instructed for Gen W. H. Koontz for Congress, and Bedford instructs for Hon. John Cessna. Franklin has instructed for Maj. John Rowe.

The Republicans of Franklin county have complimented Thaddeus M. Mahon, Esq., with a unanimous renomination to the Legislature. The Gettysburg *Star* says: "It would be better for the State if the Legislature was more largely composed of men of Mr. Mahon's [illegible]."

The Philadelphia Republican nominations were made on Tuesday under the Crawford county system, the people showing their preferences by a direct vote. The Congressional nominations were as follows: First District, D. Houghton; Second District, Charles O'Neil; Third District, Leonard Myers; Fourth District, William D. Kelly; Fifth District, Al. Harmer. The proceedings were quiet, and the experiment is regarded as a success, though it is conceded the system will not prevent the holding back of election returns and false counting.

One Cent Postal Cards.

The new postal bill, which became a law just before the session of Congress closed, makes some changes in the existing postal regulations, which are of general interest. The most important is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain nearly two years ago, and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The House provided in the bill for cards with paper flaps, to cover and conceal the writing. The Senate changed this to an open card. In the conference committee the style of card was left to the Postmaster General, who prefers the open card, and will order that kind only to be manufactured. The face of the card will bear a one cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared. The postage on circulars, newspapers and other transient printed matter, which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for two ounces or less; small circulars, which formerly cost two cents to mail, can now be sent for one cent—an important reduction to business men who use the mail largely to advertise their business. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effect.

The new Baltimore and Potomac Railroad which Col. Thomas Scott and the Pennsylvania Central are now building as a rival to the Baltimore and Ohio, a through line between New York and Washington, was completed through to Baltimore on Tuesday in a novel and characteristic manner. The opponents of the road, having failed in all other expedients, had determined to get out an injunction on that day to prevent its passage through Baltimore. Their project becoming known to the officers of the company, all hands—some 300—were massed from all along the line, and as soon as the court adjourned Monday, work was begun in earnest in constructing the road and laying the track through the city. Night setting in they were retarded a little, but the moon soon came out and they went on the same as ever. At 12 o'clock nearly half the track was completed, and the men, tired and hungry from their excessive labor, pitched into four wagon-loads of provisions that had been brought along, with a fine relish. Work was renewed with vigor, and before 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, the time when it was supposed the injunction was to have been made, the last spike had been driven. The distance of the track laid was about two miles and across three streets, Calverton road, Franklin and Townsend, at the two latter of which double tracks were laid. The hands belonging on the lower section of the road embarked on the trains for their quarters, and moved off amid a chorus of yells and the screaming of engine whistles. It is authoritatively stated that the road will be running to Washington this week.

A very important immigration experiment is going on in Iowa and Nebraska. Certain railroad companies which own large tracts of land in those States have established agencies in England for the purpose of bringing immigrants in colonies. Under the system as adopted, men and women from the same neighborhoods in the old country are assigned to adjoining districts in the new, so that on arrival in the far west they find themselves as near neighbors as they were at home. Every party, moreover, is accompanied by an accredited representative of the railroad companies, from the time it leaves England until the settlers reach their new homes. The movement is said to be very popular among English farmers and the better class of agricultural laborers. Some of them bring sufficient capital with which to purchase homesteads at once, while to those who are not so well off in worldly goods the companies sell at moderate terms on long credits, so that all are well provided with an opportunity of making headway from the start. Several large parties have arrived this spring, and more are to follow during the year. It is proposed to extend the operation of the system to some other European countries.

The Connecticut river was formerly the boundary line between the towns of Wethersfield and Glastonbury, situated on opposite sides of the stream. Recently, however, it has moved in one place half a mile to the westward, eating into the territory of Wethersfield and leaving a portion of the town on the east side of the river and joined to Glastonbury; while by way of compensation it has shifted to the east in another place, about as far, and put a portion of Glastonbury on the west side of the river. The Legislature has been called on to fix the line anew.

GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Democrats Will Not Be Bound if He is Nominated, and Defeat Will Surely Follow.

The "World" Speaks Out.

The *World* at last is "reluctantly constrained to believe that indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore is one of the absurd possibilities of American politics." But it consoles itself by saying: "If Mr. Greeley should be indorsed at Baltimore, the indorsement would not represent the Democratic party, but only its trading politicians." It thus goes on to say:

> "The blunder of the Greeley Democrats consists in their assumption that the party will as readily support Greeley as they would Judge Church or Mr. Thurman, if Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore. They will find that this is a mistaken calculation. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who would loyally vote for any *Democratic* nominee in deference to the National Convention, who cannot be brought to vote, under any circumstances, for the life-long assailant and defamer of the Democratic party.
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> "We do not believe there will be a bolt (at any rate, we shall not support a bolt), if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore; though we freely say that if there should arise a chance of a *successful* bolt, it can count on our zealous co-operation. But we shall decline to go into any movement inspired by unreflecting passion, without regard to political possibilities. The danger is not from a bolt (for we do not believe there will be a bolt, even if Greeley is nominated at Baltimore), but from the disgust and apathy of multitudes of Democrats who will sullenly stay away from the polls when they are asked to vote for the chief libeler of their party.
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> "Under ordinary circumstances, a control of the party machinery is equivalent to a control of the full party vote. It is commonly assumed that, when a nomination is once made, all Democrats will give it a hearty support. This is safe ground to go upon if the nominee is a Democrat. But if the National Convention should venture to shock Democratic feeling by going out of the party and picking up a man who has been all his life the chief butt of Democratic derision, hosts of self-respecting Democrats will exercise their right to stay at home, and take no part in a canvass which would affront the party pride and be a gross insult to their sense of consistency.
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> "The Baltimore Convention cannot afford to ignore these hosts of sincere Democrats who care more for principle than for success. Nobody can bring them to the polls unless they choose to go. If they sullenly stay away, the election of Grant is certain if Greeley should be his only competitor.
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> "The exultation felt by Mr. Greeley's Democratic supporters in the prospect of his nomination at Baltimore, is supremely ridiculous. This is one of the cases in which a nomination cannot be relied on to secure votes. The nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore would be a sham. He is likely to be supported by the delegates from all the States which cannot bring a single electoral vote for the Democratic candidate. What sense is there in parading the fact that the Democratic conventions in such States as Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will vote for Greeley in the Baltimore Convention? None of the States can contribute anything to the support of these ticket; and it is only by a stretch of courtesy, in contravention of fairness, that they are permitted to have a voice in the nomination. The ticket ought to be selected by the States which can give it electoral votes. The votes at Baltimore of States which are hopelessly given over to Grant, are an impertinence unless they conform to the sentiment of the Democratic States. If the States which can furnish the votes were to make the nomination, Mr. Greeley could be indorsed.
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> "Even in the Democratic States, the thing is managed in utter disregard of fairness. We will take our own State for an example; for we have no doubt that New York is really Democratic, notwithstanding the Republican success last fall. A majority of the delegates selected at Rochester are no doubt for Greeley; but what right has he to the two-fifths or one-third of the delegation who scorn his pretensions and deprecate his nomination? And yet, the fraudulent instructions, which require the delegation to vote as a unit, give the Greeley Democrats power to conscript and impress the anti-Greeley delegates, and to count as his supporters the minority in the delegation which detests him. What justice is there in thus compelling anti-Greeley delegates to be counted as voting for a candidate they detest? It is a lie and a fraud. And it is only by such lies and such frauds that Mr. Greeley ever can get the requisite two-thirds of the Baltimore delegates. A nomination secured by this kind of dishonest trickery might be accepted as binding by the Democratic party, if the candidate were a Democrat. But when this dishonest machinery is made to operate in favor of the foremost assailant and reviler of the Democratic party, honest Democrats will largely avail themselves of their right to stay away from the polls. So, if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, he will be ignominiously defeated, unless the sullen and recalcitrant Democrats can be brought over previous to the election.
>
> "This is improbable, even if those Democratic journals which oppose Greeley, and have thereby kept the sympathy of genuine Democrats, should at last recommend acquiescence in distasteful nominations. But if the Democratic journals which have vigorously opposed Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore, should continue to oppose him to the end, his election is impossible. Any good Democratic nomination would command a full Democratic vote; and no opposition candidate can succeed without it. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for Greeley; and his nomination at Baltimore will be an act of supreme folly, unless he can bring over to our party strong Republican reinforcements; and there is as yet no evidence that he can bring one Republican voter for every ten Democrats that so utterly absurd a nomination will disgust and drive away."

Another Leading Democratic Paper Won't Go Greeley.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

It was a great piece of assurance for a faction that has no history of successes to undertake to dictate candidates for adoption by the Democratic party, a party 2,000,000 strong at the last Presidential election, and, if it shows no gain within itself, requiring an accession of only 150,000 from the dissatisfied Republicans to beat General Grant. This bold game has been carried out in the spirit of audacity in which it was conceived, and many Democratic conventions and individual Democrats have accepted Greeley and Brown. They do not [illegible] the idea that it is too late to put others in the field, and that they only stand a chance of defeating the Philadelphia ticket. It is now apparent that Greeley will be strong in the Baltimore Convention. Should he be nominated there is little probability that he would receive the whole Democratic vote of the country, without which he has no hope of election.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

How Senator Wilson Aided the Boys in Blue—Letter from One of Them.

BELLAIRE, BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO,
June 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It being probable that a good many of my old comrades in arms do not, like myself, individually know how Senator Henry Wilson, the Republican candidate for Vice President, worked for the private soldiers, I want to tell you what he did in my case. I was a private soldier, and in 1867, after my discharge, I wrote him a letter about a certain bounty to which myself and another private in the same company were entitled, but which the paymaster, on one pretext or another, had refused to pay. Senator Wilson did not do as many men would have done, and say, "O pshaw! its only a private soldier's letter, without indorsement from a superior officer," but he went to work as soon as possible, and notwithstanding the tedious nature of the business—he having to look back for a period of three years—did not rest untill everything was cleared up satisfactorily, and we got our money. I hope my old comrades will appreciate what he has done for them and is still doing for their benefit and comfort.

FRED. EBERLE,
Formerly of Co. L, First United States Artillery.

Senator Wilson at the Greeley Headquarters

Senator Wilson, the Republican nominee for Vice President, visited the Greeley headquarters, New York, on Friday. Says an account: "As he entered he strode directly to a large table, where there were piled numerous campaign documents, and picking up each kind he examined it and then threw it carelessly aside. He then walked around the room surveying the photographs of Mr. Greeley, which are suspended from the walls, and was in the act of examining the register, which contains the names of all the prominent Republicans who have declared their intention of working in the interest of the Cincinnati ticket, when he was approached by a number of gentlemen who were personally acquainted with him. Having passed the usual courtesies they endeavored to ascertain his opinion on the political situation, but he refused to be pumped, and they were forced to converse on other subjects. He seemed to be very anxious to have an interview with Mr. Greeley, and inquired very particularly after his health. But as no person present had any idea of Mr. Greeley's whereabouts, Mr. Wilson shortly afterwards took his departure."

There is shortly to be published by the Treasury Department a statistical table of the registered tonnage of vessels belonging to the United States, from which it appears that the steam tonnage on our western rivers only wants a fraction of being one-fourth of the whole registered steam tonnage of the country, including the Atlantic and Gulf coast, the Pacific coast and the great Northern lakes. The total number of steam vessels registered, up to June 1st of the present year, to navigate western rivers exclusively, is one thousand and seven, with a capacity of two hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight tons. This does not include barges, scows or canal boats, but simply vessels propelled by steam. The entire registered steam tonnage of the United States is 1,087,637 tons, of which, as will be seen, nearly one-fourth is owned, controlled and employed on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The importance of the steamboat interest in the commercial economy of the great West, and in its relation to the prosperity of the whole country, cannot, therefore, very well be overestimated.

An interesting insanity case has attracted some attention this week in Philadelphia. William H. Oskins was tried last February for the murder of his wife, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The verdict caused some surprise, as there was nothing in the testimony to show that he had before the killing exhibited any signs of madness. He was committed as an insane person to the city prison, and has been there ever since. Now he is brought before Judges Pierce and Finlatter upon habeas corpus, and his release is sought upon the ground that he has never since the trial exhibited any symptoms of mental malady. The physicians, for this reason only, decline to say that he has recovered, and the judges refuse to grant an order for the release of the prisoner upon these statements and evidence.

A number of Norwegians, including Ole Bull and his family, will sail from this country for Norway this week, to take part in the one thousandth anniversary of the nationality of their native country. One thousand years ago, "Harold the Fair Haired," for the love he bore Gyda, a noble lady of Norway, who vowed she would not wed him until he subjugated the petty princes and united the country in one kingdom, accomplished the stipulated conquest, won his bride, and inaugurated the nation as a whole. Although Norway is no longer an independent kingdom, she finds occasion to celebrate, and the ceremonies promise to be imposing.

THE HOME OF HENRY WILSON.

Special Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

NATICK, MASS., June 18, 1872.

In obedience to your commands I took occasion to pay a short visit to Natick, Mass., on my way to the Boston Jubilee, the home of the Republican candidate for Vice President, and make inquiries concerning his standing among his neighbors and every-day home companions. We came in sight of the principal village at a curve in the railroad around the beautiful Lake Cochituate, which supplies the city of Boston with water, and in two minutes were in the heart of the place, which is thriving in its general appearance and shows all the enterprise characteristic of the shoe-making towns of New England. The bloated bondholders keep aloof from the place, and the only aristocracy is that of the common people who commenced life in poverty and earned their first pocket money by stitching uppers and pegging shoes, or toiling on the land. Shoe-making is the foundation of everything here, and it leads to comfort, intelligence, honor, thrift, and not infrequently to wealth. On the main street of the village are some stores and business places, and it has all the activity of a small city. I saw lawyers' signs, fancy goods shops, and barbers' poles, and on inquiry learned that in most cases, whatever the trade or profession, the man originally was a shoemaker, and a graduate from the bench. 'Squire Ham, lately retired from the clerkship of the court of Middlesex in consequence of failing health, one of the most eminent lawyers in the region, was in early life a shoemaker. Colonel Nutt, another lawyer having a good practice, and member of the Legislature, was also a shoemaker. W. N. Mason, a highly successful practitioner, was another. Newton Morse, trial-justice, another: and Geo. L. Sleeper, long after attaining to manhood, was a trader in shoe tools and implements. The sheriff, Col. Brigham, was a shoemaker; the superintendent of schools, ditto; and so on. The place is eminently one where workingmen are the leaders in society, and take the direction and control of affairs into their own hands. These seemed to be general thrift and universal comfort, and more democratic equality than in almost any other place I have ever been, and yet there is an appearance of good taste, cleanliness, order and public spirit everywhere to be seen. The roads are excellent, fences in good repair, churches school houses and manufactories are large, handsome and costly, and the streets and commons are lined with an abundance of elms and maples that render a drive about the place exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. In conversing with one of the old inhabitants I learned that the example and success of Henry Wilson had been the main cause of the state of things I have depicted. When the young men who were hammering away on the lapstone saw one of their own number rise from poverty, obscurity and drudgery, overcome the deficiencies of early training and education, and take and maintain the position of an eminent statesman of the nation, commanding the respect and support of the best elements of society in the Commonwealth, they comprehended the possibilities of their own advancement, and were induced to try for better things themselves.

The Senator not being at home, I made no effort to see the interior of his unpretending dwelling. It is very plain, surrounded by a hedge, the entrance to the house being from a side piazza, and the double parlor windows face the street. The street runs straight and level for about a mile, and is rather compactly built and ornamented with shade trees on both sides. I was fortunate in finding a gentleman who had been acquainted with Mr. Wilson since 1833, to whom I am indebted for the materials gathered concerning the place and its principal citizens. He described Wilson as he was when an apprentice, on his first appearance in Massachusetts, dressed in plain homespun, rough in manner, with an impediment in his speech which made it difficult to understand him when he spoke hurriedly, thoroughly in earnest, determined to know what was to be known, and to be a man. He was not ashamed to work and there was not a lazy bone in his body. His ambition was to work more hours than any other man in town, and never let a half hour go by without having accomplished an allotted task, so that at the end of each day, each week, each month, and each year a given number of pairs of shoes were turned out, and for all such holidays as political conventions, public meetings, recreations, &c., time had to be gained. This made the hours of work from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. One night per week was devoted to a debating club, with such additions at either end of the day as became necessary to gain the time for other duties and pleasures. After 9 o'clock work was suspended, when three or four hours were given to study, reading, composition and conversation with young men of his own age and pursuits.

The gentleman with whom I conversed related how he and a few other young fellows were out skating one night, and after eleven o'clock they took a turn up a brook and narrow run of meadow which was covered with ice, till they came in sight of a light in a little ten by twelve building, low, dingy, and filled with shoe benches, and looking in they saw Henry Wilson hard at work, a book on one corner of the bench, evidently intended to be used for the snatching of a few sentences at intervals when his wearied hands and arms required a moment's rest. Two of them went in and talked for two hours, while he kept on at his labor and added twenty-five cents to his stock of worldly goods. This was one of the nights when time was to be gained, and the conversation enabled him to work an hour or two longer than he intended.

In this manner he pegged away until he had accumulated more than eight hundred dollars; his debts were all paid, a new suit of clothes indulged in, and at the age of twenty-three years he started for an academy in New Hampshire. Soon after this, by the failure of a friend to whom his money was loaned, every dollar was lost, and young Wilson was compelled to commence life anew. "When I heard of this disaster," said the gentleman, "I could not keep back the tears;" such was the interest this youth excited among his associates. But he was discouraged only for the moment, and gathering up his resolutions and energies started once more at the foot of the ladder, fought his way up again step by step, and while rising and showing others the way to rise, kept his sympathies fresh with the toiling myriads who are wearily fighting at great odds the battle of life, and carrying with him the respect and good will of all classes and of all parties in the community where he is known. They universally speak of him in the highest terms as a man, and only a few complain of him as a politician, being notably those who have been disappointed in not receiving expected recognition for services rendered. No leading politician can return favor for favor in kind, and hence some must be disappointed in their hopes and calculations. The debating society to which he belonged gave great prominence in their discussions and their thoughts to all questions concerning the elevation of the masses, the rights of labor and the emancipation of the oppressed; and in all the debates Wilson was always in the advance on the radical side, striking his best blows for humanity and the poor, and writing essays to set forth the intensity of his opinions and the longings of his soul for a better day for the common people. He then and there struck the keynote to his after-life, and was, and to-day is, emphatically the man of the people. His nomination is conceded by his opponents at home to be very strong, and none of them will grumble much should he be elected.

OCCASIONAL.

FORNEY'S LITTLE GAME.

The Weathercock of the Philadelphia "Press" Whirling Toward Cincinnati.

A New York correspondent writes a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, (Democratic,) which we copy, head lines and all, as an opinion upon the political situation in Philadelphia and the State: I don't know what you think of the great Colonel Forney, of the "Two Daily Papers;" but I know that you must understand that he is a sharp political weathercock, as well as a good fellow personally, a splendid dinner feeder, a grand relator of stories, a voluble machine-writer, and a man, in short, who plasters over everybody—Greeley and Grant, Sumner and Logan, the Lord and the Devil—and who is sure to be in, if possible, on the last quarter-stretch with the winning side.

Well, you see how it is; the great Colonel is in distress. It looks as if he was trying—in his primrose way—to blow up the Grant machine in Pennsylvania. He is "regretting" that Pennsylvania must be lost in October unless the organization is changed—unless Hartranft is withdrawn. This means mischief, of course. In other words, it means that Forney is preparing either to quit the Grant ship or else to give such strong windward tokens as will not be overlooked by Honest Horace, when the slouched hat and white coat shall walk the quarter-deck, axe in hand, to lop off all bad growths on the political tree. (Those figures are mixed, but let it go.) The withdrawal of Hartranft must burst Pennsylvania matters quite as surely as if the said Hartranft remains on the track. Now is not the time to swap horses. Forney, it seems, is advising the same course for Pennsylvania, (and for the same object) that Grant & Co. advise for the Baltimore Convention, i. e. a change of front. Wonderful, this military era! How it infects civilians with "flank movements" and "strategy."

Now this fact is very a significant one, because Forney is equal to Pepys in the diary way. You can always see a good deal which is behind the screens by watching "Colonel" Forney. Up to the time when King Grant attended Forney's celebrated stag party in Philadelphia, Forney was rebellious. He disliked the Grant administration at the outset. He felt a little snubbed and neglected. But he gathered some backbone with the Philadelphia Collectorship. Still, that, you know, was an appointment far below Forney's aspirations. To be honest about it, Colonel Forney would have made an acceptable Postmaster General. He always swallowed Grant a good deal as Pistol ate the leek.

When, therefore, we see Forney—who only a few years ago, had quite a sensational reconciliation with the venerable Cameron—now, as he dies, pitching into him—(*et tu, Brute!* him, who is Grant's corner-stone, Grant's club, with which he struck down Sumner)—how shall we account for the milk in the cocoanut? What is the philosophy, learned Theban, of Forney's assault—fierce assault—on the white-haired Grant Cameron, which appears to-day?

The trick is a shrewd one. Forney is a cunning fellow after all, and it's very hard to cheat him in the game of party politics.

Is Grant defeated—ah, if Forney had not stirred up the October muss in Pennsylvania, how would it have been there? Is Grant elected; who goes louder for Grant than does the Colonel?

In the Chicago grain market the corner in wheat has followed that in oats, and in the same way. Both have collapsed, almost simultaneously, and entailed great loss upon the persons who had essayed to engineer them through to a termination that should be profitable to themselves, without caring for the loss that others might suffer.

FORNEY'S DEFECTION.

A Severe but Just Criticism.

The West Chester *Republican*, speaking of the defection of Col. Forney from the party, and his attack upon the State ticket, says:

"The distinguishable feature of the article is its bitter personal hostility towards Senator Cameron. While making objections to two of the candidates as unworthy of Republican support, and denouncing the action of the Harrisburg Convention that placed them in nomination, a studied effort is maintained to throw the whole of its responsibility upon General Cameron. Whatever prejudices may be entertained against Gen. Cameron, either here or elsewhere, every fair-minded reader must admit that it is at least ungenerous to charge him with offences of which he is not guilty. We therefore assert without fear of contradiction, that General Cameron cannot be justly held for *anything that was done by the late State Convention*. We violate no private confidence, but simply state what was known to a great majority of the leading politicians of the State that *at no time was General Cameron favorable to the nomination of General Hartranft for Governor*. He preferred that some one else should be selected, and only yielded his own convictions because so many of his personal friends were pressing the nomination of Hartranft; he therefore absented himself from the convention, and made no effort whatever to control its deliberations. Gen. Hartranft had never been a political friend of Gen. Cameron, but, on the contrary, warmly advocated the claims of Andrew G. Curtin for the United States Senate. His nomination for Governor by the late convention was in no sense of the word a Cameron movement, as his warmest supporters were personal and political friends of ex-Governor Curtin.

"There is no escape for the venerable Senator from the unjust criticisms of the *Press*, except by one course which thus far he has not seen proper to adopt—and that is to support Col. Forney's claims for a seat in the United States Senate. That is the touchstone which will command his friendship and confidence under any and all circumstances. The desire for this mark of distinction on the part of Col. Forney has become morbid. It haunts him by day and by night, and unfortunately never without association with Gen. Cameron, who has ever been the evil genius standing between him and the goal of his highest ambition. Upon one occasion Col. Forney secured the caucus nomination for the place by a Democratic Legislature, but lo! at the very moment victory seemed secure, Gen. Cameron interposed and carried the prize. Six years ago he again offered himself as a candidate for the place, and upon this occasion sought by the most fulsome flattery of both Cameron and Curtin, to make himself acceptable to them both as a compromise candidate. But unfortunately for him, he did not secure the earnest support of a single member of the Legislature, and hence ignominiously failed of his object—that of holding the balance of power and dictating his own nomination. In the bitterness of his mortification he turned upon Gen. Cameron and denounced him through the columns of his paper in the most unmeasured terms; but more than this he even quarreled with many of his warmest friends because they would not follow him in his unjust and senseless crusade.

"It is not pleasant to expose the weaknesses and follies of your fellow-men, and therefore we will not repeat the story of Col. Forney's deposition as Clerk of the Senate, and what a suppliant he became for the slightest recognition from Senator Cameron, or the willingness he exhibited to kiss the rod that had so cruelly smote him. These acts are matters of history, and in due time will be properly recorded. It will suffice our purpose to say that Colonel Forney was afterwards appointed to the best office in the gift of the President in this State, and where he had more patronage to bestow than the two Senators upon whose favor and recommendation he was confirmed. After this he became absolutely enthusiastic in his praise of Senator Cameron, and made it a point to boast to his friends that he had dined with him, and expatiated largely upon his transcendent abilities as a wise and far-seeing statesman. But so soon as the discovery was made that the able Senator was not likely to lend his assistance in making Colonel Forney his successor, the old personal hatred returned with renewed bitterness and force, as is unmistakably exhibited in the article above quoted.

"Gen. Allen, the nominee of the convention for Auditor General, has likewise always been opposed, politically, to Gen. Cameron, and supported by his vote and influence the election of ex-Governor Curtin to the United States Senate—he being at that time a member of the Lower House of our State Legislature. Neither is either gentlemen placed in nomination for Congress-at-large, political friends of Gen. Cameron, but on the contrary, one of them, Gen. Lemuel Todd, is a bitter and implacable enemy. The only personal and political friend of Gen. Cameron among the five gentlemen placed in nomination is Hon. Ulysses Mercur, the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, and whose public and private character is everywhere regarded as unexceptionable."

The annual Cincinnati Industrial Exposition has grown into an enterprise of great magnitude and importance. Last year, as we learn from the report of its operations, which we have just received from the Commissioners, the Exposition had exhibitors from twenty-nine States, while half a million of spectators were in attendance during the month in which it was open for inspection. *The rules, regulations and premium list for the present year, show that the scope of the Exposition will be* greatly extended over that of past years. It will be open from September 4 to October 5. As representing the progress of American industries, the exhibition may almost be considered national in its character, and its annual recurrence cannot fail to have a marked and beneficial effect on the mechanical and inventive skill and enterprise of the country.

F. S. Blount, "Counsel for Northern Pacific Bondholders," appears in print to say that the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the affairs of that company was a piece of sharp practice—a suppression rather than the presentation of the truth. Mr. B. concludes by saying:

> "So the facts finally appear that after the opponents of a report in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad had left the Capitol, after the committee had, a few days before, distinctly refused its sanction to such a report, and without any hearing or notice of hearing of the charges made by the bondholders against their trustees, this adroit movement was executed, to shelter the parties arraigned under the excitement and hurry of the closing hours of a session. Notwithstanding these manœuvres, the scheme will wholly fail of success. The bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad will present the members of Congress with their charges against the custodians of their property during the recess, and in this way protect their rights at the coming session."

A writer in the Sheffield (England) *Telegraph* describes in glowing colors a visit to the Albion Iron Works near that city. At these works there is an order now in course of execution for over 70,000 miles of telegraph wire, which could be wound round the earth as a bobbin nearly three times over. He who would see wire-making in its most picturesque aspect should visit the wire mills by night. It is the hatching of enormous whip-snakes—fiery serpents of enormous length out of Bessemer ingots. First the egg or ingot is heated, then reheated and elongated, then reheated and hatched between the rollers, from which it leaps out a hissing, winding, writhing and very vivacious snake of fire, extremely thin and long, and decidedly savage. The mechanical arrangements are such as to turn out two hundred and eighty tons of finished wire per week.

S. B. McCracken, a leading Democrat of Michigan, has declared himself in favor of Grant. He says the war decided that there must hereafter be a central government at Washington to control national affairs, and it was useless to reopen the question. He also believed the Democrats insincere in their proposed acquiescence to the amendments to the Constitution, and would reopen them if in their power, and for that alone would oppose Democrats coming again into power. The Democracy had no great ideas with which to gain the support of the masses; so the people will not change the administration. The Cincinnati platform cowardly dodges all the vital questions of reform, and does not command the respect of the people; hence Grant and the Philadelphia platform receives his support.

According to a St. John's letter there is an iceberg two thousand miles long and from fifty to two hundred miles broad on its way down to us from Baffin's Bay. The writer states that since the early part of last January enormous fields of ice have been passing the shores of Newfoundland in almost a continuous stream. The thickness of this field of ice is from twenty to thirty feet. The distance betweed Baffin's Bay, where the ice fields are formed, and the waters of the Gulf Stream, where the masses are dissolved, is from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles. Some old navigators are of opinion that the route to Europe will be unusually dangerous this summer on account of the southward movement of these immense fields.

A thorough and impartial canvass of the State of New York was undertook by the *Times* immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, and careful returns have been received from thirty-two of the sixty counties. They may be summed up as follows: The strength of the ticket is now less than it was immediately after the Cincinnati Convention; in case of its indorsement at Baltimore, it will probably gain somewhat; in no event will it attract as many Republicans as it will repel Democrats. The reports agree, also, that nearly all of Mr. Greeley's Republican strength comes from the disaffection promoted by Senator Fenton, and that it is confined almost entirely to the politicians. The farmers of the State especially repudiate the bolt, and are solid for Grant and Wilson.

The Bureau of Agriculture has commenced to publish returns of the crop prospects, which are becoming to come in. The general summary of the cotton crop is good, the average being a full one. The increase in acreage is largest in the Southwestern States where immigration has developed the resources of the country and extended the area of cultivation. Texas has most largely shared in the benefits of the increased producing element, and reports a good condition of the yield. The whole cotton-producing region, however, is represented as in excellent condition.

A California chicken has changed from coal black to milk white within a few months. There is hope for the Bourbons, yet.

TI-GREELEY MOVEMENT.

mocrats Taking Steps to Prevent Indorsement at Baltimore.

other Convention Probable.

INNATI, June 26.—A confidential circu- s been quietly distributed here to-day g Democrats and Liberal Republicans ed to the nomination of Greeley at Bal- e. The circular has no name appended, eing left blank, to be filled by the party uting them. The exact source is not ent, but it is rumored that a considerable er came from Louisville to-day, and it is n that some have been filled up, and di- to Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, in nore. The circular is marked "confiden- and is as follows:

AR SIR: The Cincinnati movement, con- l in corruption, has so far spread its ma- nfluences that prompt measures alone ve the Democratic party from disband- and desertion. It is impossible for the e politicians who have seized the par- achinery to succeed in anything their avowed object to disband the As a means of future ness the Democratic organization should served, and as the Greeleyites announce ntention to bolt and to support their lates if they do not secure their object, ow the duty of true Democrats to pre- for severance from such politicians, and owing off the elements of discord to the organization purer, stronger and in the future. The honest men of the ry will be attracted to that party which itself upon principles. The Cincinnati ntion was a self-constituted body of s without followers. Half of them have l. It requires only one bold, prompt ac- send dismay into the ranks of schem- oliticians who seek plunder and office, to prepare now for a Democratic nom- n at all hazards. You are tly requested to attend the Baltimore ntion, and to secure the presence there least two prominent true Democrats each Congressional district of your If the Baltimore Convention is so lost son, so shameless in total abandonment ciples as to go outside of the party for ng opponents as their nominees, such ac- not binding, and it remains for true crats then and there to organize another ntion without, and to nominate tried and orthy standard bearers. As between nen and the radicals there cannot be any r that the mass will rally in support of Democrats, leaving the politicians who endeavored to disrupt the party as y and stranded leaders without a fol- Immediate preparation for this action ring politicians to their senses. Please to me without delay the names and ad- of those who will attend for the purpose ted and also their address in Baltimore."

YORK, June 26.—The following call sued here to-day: "A conference having had on the part of many Democrats of ty and State of New York, who are op- to the nomination of Horace Greeley at nore, and who will not support him if nated, to take such measures as princi- uty and self-respect demand, in view of event, it is deemed a most practicable od of giving expression to such opposi- o invite all Democrats in every part of Union who are willing to co-operate in a movement, and can personally attend, present at Baltimore on the 8th of July, nfer together and take such action as may be deemed advisable." The call is d by Joseph R. Flanders and John F. llen.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration.

NDON, June 26.—The *Echo* this afternoon Notwithstanding the misapprehension e American representative, of the inten- of their government relative to the indirect s, it has reason to believe the treaty of ington is safe. The *Standard*, however, the opposite opinion.

e Proscription of Jesuits in Germany.

RLIN, June 26.—The Federal Council have oved the amendments made by Parlia- t to the bill proscribing Jesuits. The bill becomes law, and its provisions will soon rried into effect.

e Mayors of cities in Alsace and Lorraine been ordered to prepare registers for the tary levy in October next.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1872.

Letter from Gerrett Smith.

rrett Smith sent the following letter to the agers of the ratification meeting here last t.

PETERSBORO, June 21, 1872.

irman Committee of Arrangements:

EAR SIR—I have your letter honoring me h an invitation to address the National ication meeting on the 25th inst. Deeply regret that my voice is so impaired that I not comply with your invitation. Be as- that I shall do what little I can to keep of power the bad party which sympathized a our enemy in time of war, and which is ing worse now in shielding those infernal ciations that whip and hang innocent ne- and whites who stand by them.

Respectfully yours,
GERRETT SMITH.

Fred Douglass Never Better Satisfied.

red Douglass wrote as follows:

OCHESTER, N. Y., June 22, 1872.—DEAR I most deeply regret that it will be im- sible for me to be one of the speakers on occasion of the grand ratification meeting e held in Washington on Tuesday night. v things could be more in accord with my ings and wishes than to participate in this t popular demonstration in the Capital in or of the election of Grant and Wilson. I never better satisfied with our candidates n now, and never had higher hopes of their tion than now. Success to your proposed ication meeting. Very truly yours,

FRED DOUGLASS.

Conkling Confident.

enator Conkling writes: "My belief is that nt and Wilson will receive more electoral es than have ever been given to any Presi- nt and Vice President, with one exception, thirty years, and that New York will give m a larger majority than any other State. sident Grant is stronger with the people w than he was four years ago. He gains atly from the scandalous assaults made on him and from the want of confidence on sides in the movement against him."

rman-Democratic Pressure for Greeley.

Baltimore papers announce a German-Dem- atic Convention, representing all States in Union, to meet in Baltimore on July 7th, o days previous to the regular Democratic nvention, in order to influence the latter in or of Greeley, and to counteract the in- ence of such Germans as Ottendorffer, enzer and Stallo, who are inimical to Greeley.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1872.

THE TREATY AGAIN.

When information was received, last week, at the Geneva tribunal had decided that the ims for indirect damages could not come be- re the Arbitrators, gentlemen occupying gh official positions here considered that this s in effect a settlement of the question, and rminated the pending negotiations relative the additional article to the Treaty of Wash- gton. This view, however, was based on e suppostion that the decision, to be for- ally announced at a subsequent meeting, ill be in accordance with the repeatedly clared position of this government, amely: that these claims would not withdrawn, and that they were presented ot as claims for which specific demand was ade, but as losses and injuries consequent on ts complained of, and necessarily to be taken to equitable consideration in the settlement d adjudication of the differences submitted the tribunal. In the diplomatic language sed, the decision of what was equitable in the remises the United States sincerely and with- ut reservation surrender to the arbitrament signated by the treaty.

The additional article to the Treaty of ashington, as just published, is imperfect, e following paragraph having been acci- entally omitted: "Whereas, the Government the United States has contended that said direct claims were included in the treaty," c.

The following is the vote on the adoption of e amended article:

Yeas—Senators Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, oreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, handler, Clayton, Cragin, Ferry, of Conn.; erry, of Mich.; Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, ilbert, Hamilton, of Md.; Hamlin, Harlan, ill, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kellogg, Logan, orrill, of Me.; Morrill, of Vt.; Morton, Nor- ood, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, amsey, Ransom, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, tockton, Vickers, West, Wilson, Windom and right—43.

Nays—Senators Casserly, Corbett, Davis, of V. Va.; Edmunds, Hamilton, of Texas; Kelly, umner and Tipton—8.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Ames, Blair, rownlow, Carpenter, Cole, Conkling, Cooper, avis, of Kentucky; Fenton, Goldthwaite, owe, Lewis, Osborn, Rice, Robertson, Sauls- ury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, tewart, Thurman and Trumbull—23.

Great Flood in the Tioga River.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 25.—The rains of the ast two days have produced a heavy flood in the ioga river, Tioga county, Pa. Dunham's oom has broken away and three million feet of logs swept off. The logs were the property of Fox, Weston and Bronson, of Painted Post, N. Y. The Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad was washed away in several places and all trains stopped. The Blossburg Road at Mitchell is under water, and the whole country inundated in the vicinity, water being over the fence tops, washing out grain fields and compelling the people to move out of their houses in boats.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 25.—Part of the Linden bridge, on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad, seven miles west of this place, was carried away by a flood this morning.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The Best Programme Yet Given—All the Celebrities Participating—Letter From our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 26.—Fifteen thousand people, exclusive of the chorus, attended the concert this afternoon. The programme was one of the best yet given. Leutner, Strauss and all the bands having parts were *encored*. Leutner answered with "Home, Sweet Home," Strauss with his famous polka, and bands with American airs. Lleyel's hymn was sung, conducted by Tourjee, and "Old Hundred" closed the performance.

The grand ball this evening at the Coliseum was attended by at least twenty-five thousand people. The English, German and French bands performed introductory music. The two and a half acres of floor, from which the seats were removed, being literally packed with would-be promenaders, locomotion in any of the promenades was difficult, and soon after the first quadrille was attempted those who did not propose to dance sought rest in the spacious gallery. Strauss led the waltzes, including "Morgenblatter," "Kuntsler," "Leben," "Blue Danube," "Wine, Women and Song," "Weiner Wold," and "Thousand and One Nights." The order was interspersed with quadrilles under Gilmore and the bands furnishing promenade music. There was little dress, the affair being on the popular scale. The floral ornamentations added to the regular decorations were very handsome. The President, a portion of his Cabinet, Count Arno, Minister from Austria, and Westenburgh, Representative of Netherlands, were present.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., June 24, 1872.

Yesterday's, (Sunday's) concert was one of most enjoyable of the whole week past.

The announcement of a Sunday afternoon concert roused a great deal of opposition and adverse remark. It is no uncommon thing here to have "sacred" concerts on Sabbath evening—and no matter what the music may be, calling it "sacred" whitewashes the whole thing, and the children of the Puritans "wipe their mouths and say we have done no evil."

The audience yesterday was not large, the building appeared tolerably well filled on the main floor, and very thinly in the balconies,—but as every individuals took plenty of room, the reality would hardly bear out out the appearance. A city paper estimates the audience at 5,000. I would say there was eight or ten thousand people present.

The chorus was about half full, ditto the orchestra, but the music sounded just about as powerful and appeared to be more easily kept in hand. The fact is that very many of the singers appear to the irreverent outside to be doing anything else than their level best, and as to how *many* are the reverse of useful, is one of the many "things that n-no feller can find out."

The atmosphere yesterday appeared to be pervaded by a Sabbath quiet and coolness, and everything was in the best condition possible for the perfect enjoyment of the concert. The first number on the programme was Keller's "Angel of Peace," which was given by the full chorus and orchestra. It went off magnificently, and was a fitting opening to the exercises of the day.

The next piece was Wagner's overture to "Rienzi," which was rendered by the orchestra in grand style. Madame Peschka Leutner then appeared, and, as usual, was rapturously received by the audience. She is unquestionably the prime favorite at the Jubilee, and well she deserves to be, for she is one of the very best singers we have ever heard in this country, besides having all the ease and graces of a lady, without any of the *airs* and claptrap that we are so often disgusted with. She sang an aria and variation by Proch, winning a hearty *encore*, to which she responded with the latter part of the piece. This aria has been sung twice before, I believe, and with better and better effect every time.

Number four was, "He watching over Israel," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by all the forces, chorus, orchestra and organ.

The "Inflamatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," followed with the solo by Madame Rudersdorff, and then came the Emperor's "Household Quartette," in a cornet quartette. This was the second appearance of these gentlemen in the Coliseum, and they made a wonderful impression. They are all artists, and the style of music they produce is something new. Four cornets (different sizes of course) playing in sustained notes, being the music just as four first-class singers would give it, without the words, and as *smooth* as oil. At their first appearance they came on immediately after a big noisy piece, and the performance fell flat, but this time they had a better chance, following, as they did, Madame Rudersdorff, who nobody cared to hear. They were *encored* three times.

The next number on the programme was the "Gloria," from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," by chorus and orchestra, which went off splendidly, and then came a cornet solo by Mr. Arbuckle, "Ave Maria," by Schubert. This was particularly enjoyable, from the fact that he eschewed the usual corkscrew variations. He won an *encore*, and returning, gave "Robin Adair," and rendered it most beautifully.

The programme was made up somewhat differently yesterday from the usual style, and the hymn time, instead of being tacked on to the end, was introduced at this point. It was the old tune "Bethany."

Now appears the African. The "Jubilee Singers," from Nashville, were trotted out and sang a song, were *encored* and sang another, were *encored* again, and sang still another. This may do very well to fill up the time, but is not worth traveling seven hundred miles to hear. There are about a dozen or sixteen of these "Jubilee Singers," and they do very well for—

Number eleven was "Sweet and Low;" words by Tennyson, music by Barnby, for chorus and orchestra. It *was* sweet and low, and was really one of the most beautiful things of the whole jubilee. The concert was concluded by the "Hallelujah" chorus, from Handel's "Messiah."

We had no band in yesterday's concert, for which I was sorry, and we had no piano, for which I was glad. We are at liberty to suppose that the band was dispensed with out of deference to public opinion, but why the *piano* was shelved I cannot say.

Wehli is said to be awfully jealous ever since Herr Bendel beat him at left hand playing, and, perhaps, his German highness did not wish to harrow up the feelings of his English friend, for that he was in usual health there can be no doubt, judging from the way in which he punished the eatables at dinner yesterday.

Franz Abt has gone to New York. It is understood that he has sundry engagements to lead in Brooklyn and elsewhere. I am told that he has contracted with the Board of Public Instruction here to write or compile three music books for use in the schools, "Primary," "Progressive" and "Normal," in which he will use his own music. It will require him to write *twenty-five new songs*.

P. E.

Labor Strikes Strongly Denounced.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Archbishop Purcell, in an address to the graduating class of St. Xavier's College, took occasion to speak on the eight hour strikes, trades unions, &c. He said the demoralizing and destructive influence of Internationalism should be denounced. He agreed with a recent writer who believed that trades unions were detrimental to laboring men and every person concerned. If eight hours were agreed upon to-day, six or four hours might be demanded to-morrow; for who should set limits to such arrogance and dictation. If labor said to capital to-day it must have five dollars, to-morrow it might demand ten. No government could continue to exist under such a system. The next cry might be that to possess property was robbery, and division be awarded. Thus every loafer and drunkard would require a new subdivision every Saturday night until there should be nothing remaining to subdivide. A remedy for these evils he believed was in liberal education.

Throwing Away a Fortune.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when land in the (now) outer wards of the city was regarded as of little value, and when those who farmed it imagined—if they ever gave the subject a thought at all—that Pittsburgh would never grow beyond the boundaries of the old nine wards, a beautiful tract of fifty acres, overlooking the Monongahela, opposite the City Farm, was owned by a man whose chief characteristic was his unyielding determination never to submit to what he might deem a wrong or an imposition. He had, on one occasion, to employ a physician, as most men have; and, the doctor, like most other doctors, expected pay for his services. He sent in his bill to the farmer, and the farmer refused to pay. He had made up his mind not to pay the bill and that was enough. The doctor brought suit. The case was finally submitted to arbitrators, who cut down the bill, fixing the amount justly due at five dollars. The farmer still refused to pay—declared he never would yield. The doctor got stubborn too, and vowed he would have his money. The magistrate gave judgment against the farmer; but, nevertheless, he adhered to his purpose not to pay. An execution was issued, the property was seized by the sheriff and advertised for sale. The farmer's mind was made up, and was not to be changed either by Sheriff's writs or the advice or entreaties of friends. The property was actually sold on the execution, based on the five dollar judgment, and of course was "knocked down" at a mere song. The farmer was thus divested of his title, and was eventually compelled to surrender possession. After the sale he was offered his property back if he would pay the judgment and costs, but he refused to do so. In a few years after the farm sold for $3,400 to a gentleman who kept it eight or nine years. Then consolidation came, and it changed hands again at an enormous advance. These purchasers held the property until last year, when they sold it to the Homestead Bank for the handsome sum of $60,000. This company, within the last few days, under their admirable system of selling lots for homes, disposed of over $100,000 worth of this same land, and still have over one-third of their purchase unsold! Had the farmer been as determined on holding fast to his property as he was on throwing it away he would have made himself rich, or left a handsome fortune for his heirs. Moral—If you have a farm within a day's journey of Pittsburgh, hold on to it.

AN interesting discussion was had at the recent meeting of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association, at Boston, on the subject of locomotive boilers and boiler materials. These points were affirmed: That rivet holes should be drilled, and not punched, as drilled plates stood thirty per cent. greater pressure than punched plates. Back flue sheets of locomotives should be composed of half inch iron, or seven-sixteenths steel, and front flue sheets seven-sixteenths iron or three eighths steel. The wagon-top boiler was decided preferable to the straight, as it gave more room for cleaning out the impurities deposited; but the straight boiler was regarded by many as cheaper and stronger.

There is an enormous demand for lager beer among the members of the chorus and foreign bands, at the Boston Jubilee. A long counter, with fifty attendants, has been built directly beneath the chorus galleries, and twenty-five barrels, or nine thousand glasses, were dispensed therefrom in a few hours the other day.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1872.

Dullness keeps supreme on Fourth street, there being scarcely any movement beyond the regular routine of business, and no changes of money worthy of record.

—Among the coal men considerable activity is manifested, and the wharf presents appearances of an anticipated rise, which is reported coming from the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. If the rise comes up to the telegraphic reports it will let out most of the coal now afloat, and place coal dealers in a situation that will relieve the banks of this neighborhood.

—Our opinion of the grain market, given two days since, has been confirmed, and the first indications of an advancing market is seen in higher quotations at Toledo. The usual fluctuations attending the speculative movements in the grain trade may excite some feverish feeling till the new crop is harvested, but each returning wave will indicate that the tide is rising.

—The activity in the iron trade is said to be confined to those houses having a specialty to manufacture, and having exclusive control of the trade. Some parties that have been running double turn are coming down to their usual time and not pressing their stock on a market unwilling to bear a new load.

—The government commenced paying the July coupons to-day without rebate of interest, so that holders of 5-20 coupons can now use them the same as cash gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119¾	119⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅞	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116⅝	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117⅝	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117⅛	117⅜
10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
New 5s	112⅜	112⅜
Gold	113⅝	113⅜
Currency 6s	114⅜	114⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅜
United States 6s of 1881	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛
United States 5 20s of 1864	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	....
Central Pacific Railroad	....
Currency Pacifics	....

—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue a circular relative to destroyed and defaced bonds. It provides that parties presenting claims on account of coupon or registered bonds of the United States destroyed wholly or in part, are requested to present proof in accordance with the act of June 1, 1872, showing, first, the amount, number, date and class of each security; if registered, the name of the party to whom payable; and, if assigned, the names of the assignors and assignees. Second, the time and place of purchase, of whom purchased, and the consideration paid. Third, the cause and manner of destruction. Proofs may be made by affidavit, duly authenticated, and by such other evidence as may be in possession of the party.

When these requirements shall have been complied with, the claim will be referred to the proper Treasury official for his decision.

—The originators of the scheme for a big national bank at New York, according to report, have determined to postpone its organization until after election, for the reason that a change of Presidency might bring about a system of opposition to the banks, and for the further reason that they do not want to deposit 4½ per cent. bonds as security for their circulation.

—The First National Bank of New York has declared its quarterly dividend of ten per cent. payable July 1st, and carried twenty per cent. to surplus account. The net profits of this bank for the past year have been over sixty per cent. on its capital, of which thirty-five per cent. has been divided to its stockholders, and the balance carried to surplus.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 26, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Canton	....	99		98		
Western Union Tel	75⅝	75		75		
Quicksilver		40⅜		40⅜		
Pacific Mail	74	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Adams Express		96⅜		96⅜		
Wells Fargo Express		88		88⅜		
American Express		74⅜		74⅜		
United States Express		86⅜		86⅜		
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
New York Central Scrip		97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Erie	58	58⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Reading						
Michigan Central		114⅜		114⅜		
Michigan Southern	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Illinois Central		136⅜		136⅜		
Cleveland and Pitts		91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91
Chicago and Northwest	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72
Do. preferred		90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90	90
Rock Island	111	111	111	111	110⅞	110
St. Paul		54	54	54	54	54
Do. preferred		77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	78
Wabash		75⅜		75⅜		
Do. preferred		87		87		
Fort Wayne		96	96	96	96	95
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜		45
Chicago and Alton		114⅜		115⅜		
Do. preferred		118		118		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		8		8⅜		
Harlem		115⅜		115⅜		
New Jersey Central		109⅜		109⅜		
Union Pacific	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 19.—The market for foreign is very quiet, and we have no change to report. Holders are confident that prices are about as low as they will be for some time to come, but they are still above the views of manufacturers, who continue to buy only as their actual wants compel them. South American sheep skins are in fair demand, and fine lots are in light stock. The sales are 25,000 ℔s Mestiza pulled at 80 cents; 30,000 ℔s Cape at 40a44c; 15,000 ℔s unwashed Crimean, 38c; 20,000 ℔s French, in bond, to go to Canada, 23c, gold; 4,000 ℔s English noils, $1; 50,000 ℔s Montevideo, 15,000 ℔s Cape and 25,000 ℔s Australian, on terms not made public. Domestic fleece comes forward slowly; the extreme prices asked by the farmers keeps back supplies. We understand that in some portions of this State, all the fleeces that could be had were bought up some time ago at 70c, and in many cases still higher prices have been asked. Stocks here continue very light. The sales are 27,000 ℔s Lake at 55a57c; 10,000 ℔s super pulled, 72c; 16,000 ℔s extra do 60a62½c; 25,000 ℔s No 2 do, burry, 18c.—*Commercial List.*

June 22—The market for foreign continues very quiet, and prices, though without quotable change, are scarcely so strong. There is some inquiry, but the views of holders are still so much above those of manufacturers, that very little business has been done, and that only at concession from asking prices. South America sheep skins are quiet, and rather favor buyers. The stock of fine qualities is light. Advices from London, per cable, received yesterday, state that the auction sale opened with a good competition at about 1d ℘ ℔ under the closing rate of May sales. The sales are 30,000 ℔s New Zealand at 57½c; 50,000 ℔s Cape at 42c; 35,000 ℔s do and 30,000 ℔s Mediterranean, on private terms; and 30 bales Buenos Ayres sheep skins, 31c. Domestic fleece is very quiet, the receipts being still light, as farmers continue to ask high prices; the sales are 6,000 ℔s Jersey fleece at 75c; 8,000 ℔s scoured Fall California, seedy, 80c; 2,000 ℔s Texas, 52½c; 20,000 ℔s tub washed, 77c; 6,000 ℔s super pulled, 70c; 5,000 ℔s combing do, 87½c; 2,500 ℔s No 2 do, 61c; 25,000 ℔s extra do, 63a66c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 19.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fat sheep, fine unwashed, 48a50c; do medium unwashed 55a57½c; do combing unwashed 62a65c; do fine washed, 70a73c; do medium washed 75a80c; X and XX 70a72c; medium and coarse 72a75c; unwashed coarse and medium, 55a57½c; unwashed fine 48a50c; washed combing and delaine medium and coarse, 85a87½c; do do very coarse 85c; unwashed combing and delaine medium 63a65c; do do coarse 63a65c; Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western, washed fine, 68a72c; do medium coarse 70a73c; do unwashed medium and coarse 55a57½c; do fine 48a 50c; do dark and inferior 46a50c; choice tub-washed 78a80c; good do 75a76c.—*North American.*

June 22.—The market continues dull, and prices favor buyers. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70a72c; X do, 69a 70c; medium and coarse do, 72a75c; combing and delaine do, 82a85c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67a70c; medium and coarse do, 70a74c; combing and delaine do, 82c; fine unwashed, 47a50c; medium and coarse unwased, 52½a55c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 65c; choice picked tub, 80c; fair tub, 75c; inferior tub, 65a70c; No. 1 city pulled, 65a 70c; merino city pulled, 65½a67c; country pullings, 60a65c.—*North American.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 22.—The market is very firm, with prices for all good kinds tending upward; per cable, advices are at hand from England of an increase of fly in the plantations; from the Continent the accounts are more favorable, though the crop is backward. The reports from the growing regions of this State are uneven; in some districts the vine promises well, in others the reports are extremely gloomy, and from Wisconsin they are almost universally bad. From present appearances the yield in this country as a whole will be even smaller than last year. There is more inquiry, but holders are quite indifferent unless at advanced prices. Sales about 60 bales 1871's at 50a75c; 100 do 1-70's 25a50; and some small parcels English, 60a65c, cash.

	Bales
Receipts for the week	10
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	782
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	27,43
Total receipts for same period in 1870	55,46
Total receipts for same period in 1869	99,48
Total exports since September 1, 1871	4,52
Imports for the week	7
Total imports since September 1, 1871	4,73

—*Commercial List.*

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

June 21.—The market is quiet, with ample stocks. Consumers take only sufficient to supply present wants. The current quotations are 16a20c for Pittsburgh and 16a18c for Render, Mattingley, Indiana and Pomeroy, wholesale and retail respectively. Anthracite is quotes at $10a11 per ton for egg and nut respectively. Notwithstanding the immense late shipments to this market, dealers maintain that no decline will occur, as miners manifest no disposition to shade prices on account, it is alleged, of the present uncertainty of labor.

CINCINNATI.

June 25.—The supply is not equal to former seasons, and we have not had the reduction in rates that was anticipated. With a moderate inquiry the following quotations rule the market:

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	18a20c
Ohio river, delivered, ℘ bush	16a c
Cannel, delivered, ℘ bush	24a c
Gas coke, at yards	10a c
Gas coke, delivered	12a c
Hard foundry, delivered	18a c

Advance in Highwines.

Within a few days there has been more activity in the whisky trade, and the market had a strengthening tendency. The change in the tax from 65c to 70c, and the passage of the bill abolishing the tax of one per cent. on sales, has had a favorable influence. The law to take effect on the 1st of August, 1872. The stock of highwines on hand is 20 to 25,000 bbls, which is unusually large for this season of the year, but holders are confident that all will be wanted for consumption, especially as most of the distillers have been idle for some time past. The advance in prices since Monday last has been three cents per gallon, and the market closes very firm at 90c. The particulars of yesterday's market will be found in another column.—*N. Y. Bulletin, Saturday.*

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Sugar dull; low to fully fair 8½a9½c. Coffee—fair to prime 18a19½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1872.

REMARKS—There are no new features to note in the market. The grain market is unsettled and not quotable. All other leading articles, with the exception of bacon, are unchanged and firm. The vegetable and fruit market are fully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,101	5,140	11,241
Apples, bbls	91	73	164
Cheese, boxes	1,111	1,624	2,735
Corn, sacks	4,051	3,271	7,178
Wheat, sacks	2,970	5,940	8,910
Barley, sacks	1,144	452	1,596
Rye, sacks	739	923	1,662
Oats, sacks	11,361	12,491	23,852
Butter, packages	381	291	672
Bacon, tierces	472	828	1,300

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4 ℘ cent., 4¼c; refined, 58 ℘ cent., 6¼c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c ℘ ℔; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c ℘ ℔.

APPLES—Old out of market; new $4a6 ℘ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair to prime 60a70c ℘ choice 75c.

BUTTER—Receipts 46 packages. We quote: good packed at 10a12c; choice roll at 10a15c ℘ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a8c ℘ ℔.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 75a3 00a3 25 ℘ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ℘ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder ¼ ℔ cans per doz. $1 75; ½ ℔ do 1 ℔ do $6 00; 5 ℔ do $30 00; 10 ℔ boxes ℘ ℔ 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported very active. We change our figures slightly and report sugar cured sholders 8½c; plain shoulders 6½c; sugar cured hams 13c; dried beef 18c; rib sides 9½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10½a11½c; mess pork $14 50; lard in tierce 9¾c; do hf bbl 9¾c; do kegs 10¼c.

CHEESE—Receipts light and previous quotations maintained. Dairy 11a12c; Factory 13a14c; Goshen 14a14½c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams 8a9c ℘ ℔; clear sides 6a6½c ℘ ℔; shoulders 4½a5c ℘ ℔; country lard 7½a8c ℘ ℔ as per quality.

CARBON OIL—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19½a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ℘ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 ℘ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 ℘ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 ℔ cans) $6 00 @6 50a7 00 ℘ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 @6 00a7 00 ℘ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 ℘ case.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line is rather quiet, and our dealers expect little trade until after the Fourth. They will then probably have a busy season handling teas and coffees free of duty. Refined sugars have receded somewhat on account of the expected resumption of operations by refiners, and we revise our quotations accordingly. Other articles are unchanged.

Coffee—Rio, choice, 26a26½c; prime 25a25½c; good 24½c; fair 24c; Java 28c; prime roasted coffee, in 1-℔ packages, 29c; loose 28c; lower grades 25a26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 15c; Crushed do 14½a15c; A do 12½c; B do 12½c; Extra C 12c; Chesapeake extra C 11½c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; C 11c; Union yelow 10¾c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c; fair 9½c; choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Launder 50c; common 35a45c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8a8½c; Patna, 8½a9c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—No change in the market; the supply being in excess of the demand. We are reported sales at 14a15c ℘ dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 75a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c ℘ ℔.

FLOUR—Receipts 578 bbls. Holders continue to report the market firm and unchanged in prices. Purchasers are sanguine that lower rates will ere long rule, and hence buy no more than will suffice their immediate wants. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $8 50a9 00 per bbl; red winter wheat $9 50 a9 75; rye flour $5 75a6 00.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts since our last:

Wheat, sacks	1,142	Corn, sacks	260
Oats, sacks	3,873	Rye, sacks	190
Barley, sacks	358		

As we remarked in our last report the market is in a very unsettled state and a correct list of prices is almost impossible to make. The following will not be wide of the mark, by car lots: Wheat—red winter $1 85; white $1 90. Oats—white 45c; mixed 43c. Corn—yellow 65c; mixed 63c. Rye 90a92c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Sales baled on the wharf and depot at $23a25a28 ℘ ton.

HOPS—Sales at 65a70c ℘ ℔ for '71s.

HUSKS—Prepared husks $100 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62a65c for No 2 ℘ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 ℘ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 75a85c ℘ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ℘ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7½a8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92a93 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece	60@62	Tubwashed	65@70
Medium fleece	60@65	Unwashed	45@50
Fine fleece	60@65		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

REMARKS—The market appeared weak. We did not learn of any transactions. Dealers are still apart in their views, and not disposed to make terms that are satisfactory. The general impression is that prices of refined has touched bottom. The nominal rates are as follows:

CRUDE.

Spot, June or July, 10c; Parkers, $3 78a3 80; settlements are made at $3 80. For prices in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Holders yesterday appeared firm in their views at the following for eastern delivery: June 22¼a22½c, b. o., last half; July 22½c, s. o., last half; July 22½c, b. o.; August 22¾c, b. o.; September 23c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was steady, price being unchanged; we quote city $1 83a1 85; country $1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

ROUSEVILLE, June 26.—Market quiet and dull; we quote at $3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 26.—Market dull and unchanged.

OIL CITY, June 26.—Prices unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

TITUSVILLE, June 26.—Market quiet; spot $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Market firm; S. W. 22½ a22¾c; crude 12½c; cases 27½c; July 22¼c bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, June 26—$4 00 bid, $4 05 asked. Very quiet and nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, June 26.—Market quiet and firm at $3 90.

TIDIOUTE, June 26.—Market quiet at $3 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 26, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull and weak at $6 50a7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring active and lower at $1 27½ cash; $1 28 July; $1 25½ August. Corn—No 2 mixed opened weak but closed firm at 42¼a 42½c for July, and 45a46½c for August. Oats firm; No 2 38½a38¾c, cash; 29½a30c, July. Rye dull and lower at 57a57½c. Barley quiet at 50c.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and easier. Mess pork $12 30a12 35, cash; $12 37a12 40, July. Lard stronger at 9.92½c. Hams in pickle firmer at 9¾a12c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4¾a4¾c; short rib 6¾a6¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 86½c.

HOGS—Moderately active but prices weak at $3 75 a4 10.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton more active; sales 2,000 bales; middling upland 26¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5 50a6 15; common to good extra $6 45a7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 90; extra Ohio $6 70a9 20; St. Louis $8 10a12 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92c. Wheat higher; No 2 Chicago spring $1 58; No 2 Milwaukee $1 59; winter red western $1 70a1 75; amber western $1 76a1 80. Rye dull; western 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; steamer mixed western, 63a64c; sail 65a66c; white western 79c. Oats dull and lower; western 45c; Ohio 47a48c. Eggs quiet and firm; western 18a19c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Leather steady at 27a29c; Orinico 26a27c. Wool dull; pulled 65c. Coffee dull; Rio 16¾a19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Cuba 8¾a9c. Rice firm at 9a9½c. Crude petroleum 12½a12½c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine dull at 53½a54c. Pork firm; mess $13 25a13 30; prime mess $12 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 9½a12c; shoulders 5¼a5½c. Middles steady; long clear 7½c for extra heavy. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾a9½c; kettle 9¾c. Butter firm; western 10a16c. Cheese heavy; new 10a12½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The total receipt of beeves for the week just ended is 9,300, of which 5,100 were on sale to-day, 190 cars at Communipaw, (370 cars there for the week); 112 at One Hundredth street and 9 at Weehawken. Trade bad for owners of stock, rates being about ½c lower than Friday, or fully ½c average below prices this day week. Thin cattle declined more than 1c. Texans going very slow at 8a 10½c; Illinois steers 11a12c for poor to pretty good, and 12½ to 13c for good to choice, the market averaging about 11½c. A good many Texans are on sale and the other cattle are generally thin grass steers. The few fat droves suffered a less decline. Several sale lots are on sale; 11 cars Texans, 5½ cwt, sold at 9a9½c; four cars good Texans, 5¾ cwt, 10c, 50 ℔s per cwt; 9 cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 11a 12c; a car prime 8 cwt at 13c; 6 cars Missouri, 6½ cwt, 11½a11½c. A very few of the finest cattle were selected at 13½c. The increase over last week was 1,200 head.

Sheep and lambs.—Total receipts 21,900, or about the same as the previous week; for to-day 5,100. Sheep were very slow at 5a6½c; lambs 7a9½c for western, and 10a12c for State and Jersey. A car of ℔s Ohio sheep sold at 5c; a lot of 85 ℔s at 6c; 3 cars 87a93 ℔s at 6½c; a car of State lambs, 56 ℔s, at 10c; a car Kentucky do, 61 ℔s, at 9½c; a lot of State, 61 ℔s, at 11c.

Hogs—Receipts 36,800, against 38,000 the previous week, with 102 cars to-day. The market has further improved, dressed selling at 6½a6¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—In dry goods printing cloths are reported firmer, prices of 6¾c for 64x64 extras being now refused for contracts from July into October. This is the only perceptible change in our market to-day, other domestics maintaining their values without much business doing. No improvement is looked for until Monday after the fourth, at least. Imported ribbons were much better looked after at auction to-day, and, although prices were much improved, there was an unusual amount of repeats at the prices going. Sash width in Stuart plaid and fancy block patterns were the most looked after, along with blacks, whites, blues and fentre. At a special sale of fancy furs and lining silks the following figures were realized: Solferino blue foulard 45c; white extra fine 62½c; gray lustine 52c; Solferino satin 66c; blue do 76c; gray satin 92½c; Solferino and blue mull tassels 80c; black and brown 72½c; extra size $1 10; brown black do $1 60; white fine $1 80; black Angoras $1 05. The following were bids for coney skins: 360 at 7½c; 360 at 8½c; 300 at 10½c; 360 at 11½c; 360 at 14½c; 300 at 16c; 300 at 20c; blue coney—450 at 11c; 300 at 17½c; Belgian blue coney—$3 50 per doz; 8 doz silver coney 29c per sk in; 8 doz at 62½c per doz.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Cattle—receipts to-day 2,834, making the total supply for the week 7,735, against 7,174 last week. Prices fell off from ½c to ½c from the closing rates of last week. The yards are full to overflowing of cattle of inferior grads from those received last week, the sales though large, not being proportionate to amount of stock in the yards. The buyers in attendance were fewer than usual. Small cattle especially broke down in price, with no inquiry for Texans, of which a large number have been accumulating. About 2,500 were disposed of; sales 718 head Illinois steers, 962 to 1,407 ℔s, at $5 62¼a6 40; 456 Indiana steers, 1,041 to 1,487 ℔s, $4 80a6 75; 155 Kentucky steers, 1,336 to 1,500 ℔s, $6 60a7 00; 71 Missouri steers, 1,033 to 1,183 ℔s, $5 50a6 15; 98 Missouri stockers $5 81; 320 steers, 1,323 ℔s, $6 25; 18 Indiana stockers, 1,041 ℔s, $4 80; 17 Indiana cows, 1,189 ℔s, $5 00. Sheep—Receipts to-day 400, making the supply thus far 4,800. The market is depressed with no sales at quotable change in prices. Buyers and sellers are apart ½c. Hogs—Receipts 300, making the supply for the week so far 7,000. The market is completely bare of stock, and the demand is good; hogs would realize $4 50a4 69½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market is dull, as is generally the case at this season of the year. The few changes we make will be found below:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Anchor A	14 c	Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14 c	Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	13½c	Magnolia	11½c
PRINTS.			
Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11½@ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		
DELAINES.			
Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		
TICKINGS.			
Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 90@ 95
Proof rectified		1 00@1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		2 50@3 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, ℘ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ℘ M	$70 00
Clear	60 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	5 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$5 50	6 25	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 00	6 75	9 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 25	7 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 50	13 00
11 by 14 to 16 by 20		8 00	15 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		8 25	15 50
14 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 75	16 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		9 00	17 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 75	19 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 50	20 00
26 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 00	21 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 50	24 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			25 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			27 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			29 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			31 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

℘ ℔ net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	45c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	48
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	51c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	48c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	51c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	48c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	45c
Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity)	50c
Copper Bottoms	48c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	53c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	53c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per ℔ for over 500 ℔s.)	55c
O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.	
Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	48c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	49c
Boiler size, 6 inch 14x49, 7 inch 14x52, by the case, 50c; Boiler size, 8 inch 14x56, 9 inch 14x60, less than case	51c
(And all sizes not over 20 inches wide.)	
Sheets over 20 inches wide	54c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	57c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

The following are the ruling prices in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@42c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, count'y	37@38c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ℘ doz	45@50
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@38c	Band leather, ℘ ℔	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ℘ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@32c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 50
Red sole Orinoco	30@32c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ℘ ft	25@26
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins, ℘ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ℘ doz	$50@55		
HIDES.			
Green salted, all weights	11½@12 c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow &steer	8 @ 9 c	Green butch's do	14 @15 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22
OIL AND TALLOW.			
Pure Labrador Straits, ℘ gal	80c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8@8½c

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	℘ doz.		℘ doz.
Peaches, 2 ℔s	2 50@2 75	Plums, 2 ℔s	$3 00@3 25
Peaches, 3 ℔s	3 50@3 75	Lima beans, 2 ℔	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 ℔s	1 75@1 85	String be's, 2 ℔	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 ℔s	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 ℔s	3 00
Green corn, 2 ℔	@2 75	Lobsters, 1 ℔	2 25
Green peas, 2 ℔	@2 75	Lobsters, 2 ℔s	3 25
Strawber's, 2 ℔	3 50@4 00	Cove oys's, 1 ℔	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 ℔	3 50@4 00	Cove oys's, 2 ℔s	2 50
Raspber's, 2 ℔	3 25@3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 ℔	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 ℔s	2 75	Spic'd oys, 2 ℔s	2 75
2℔ pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25@4 75
Pears, 2 ℔s	3 00	Br'dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 ℔	3 00	Pie peaches, 5 ℔s	2 25
Layer raisins	$3 00a3 25	Oranges	$8 00a10 00
Val. raisins	14c	Lemons	7 00a10 00
Prunes, old	9½a10c	Peanuts, ℘ bush roasted	$3 00a3 50
Prunes, new	12a13c		
Currants	9½a10c		

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

	Price ℘ ℔.		Price ℘ ℔.
Boston crackers	9 c	Oyster crackers	8½c
Extra Boston do	10 c	Lemon crackers	13½c
Butter crackers	8½c	Sodo crackers	8½c
Cream crackers	22 c	Sugar crackers	11 c
Fruit crackers	13½c	Water crackers	8 c
Fruit cakes	14 c	Wine crackers	11 c
Ginger cakes	13½c	Lemon jumbles	15 c
Ginger snaps	14 c	Sugar jumbles	15 c
N Y water crackers	8½c	Spiced jumbles	14 c
Orange cakes	14 c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

	Per M.
Square pine timber, from	$13 00a18 00
Pine boards (according to quality)	20 00a26 00
Pine joist	16 00a18 00
Hemlock boards	11 00a14 00
Hemlock joist	12 00a14 00
Fencing lumber, Hemlock	12 00a13 00
Shingles	4 50a 5 50
Lath	2 75a 3 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Annexed are the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	65@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 28 @1 30
Oxalic	℔	38
Tartaric	℔	70 @ 72
Alcohol, gall		1 88 @ 2 25
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	85
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 25
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annotta	℔	75 @ 80
Ashes	℔	
—Soda	℔	6½@ 7½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 08 @ 1 16
Bay Rum, gal		3 50 @ 4 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	44
Cinch r'd	℔	1 38 @ 1 48
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	62
Blue Vitr	℔	14 @ 15
Borax ref	℔	36 @ 38
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5¾
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6
Calomel A	℔	1 33
—English	℔	1 62
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 85
Canthar's	℔	2 60
Cham. Ger	℔	47
—Roman	℔	47 52
Chlorof'm	℔	1 60 @ 1 68
Cloves	℔	26
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98
Con lye case		5 50 @ 5 75
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½
Cream Tar	℔	48 @ 50
Cubebs	℔	28
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	38 @ 42
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 74
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 50
—Italian	℔	36
—Sicily	℔	25
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	20 @ 40
" White	℔	55 @ 65
Myrrh T'k	℔	67
Shellac	℔	50 @ 54
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	90 @ 1 30
Hoffm's A	℔	@ 46
Indigo Ma	℔	1 35 @ 1 40
—Span fl't	℔	1 40 @ 1 50
Iodine res	℔	12 25
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 11
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 88
Madder	℔	19 @ 21
Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Manna S F	℔	97
Morph sul	℔	5 00 @ 5 30
Nutm No 1	℔	1 32
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 38 @ 6 60
—Castor	℔	23 @ 25
—Cinnam	℔	3 70
—Cloves	℔	2 40 @ 2 50
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	6 00 @ 6 40
Linseed	gall	95 @ 1 02
Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 30
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 62 @10 00
—pints	doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 75
Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Sassafras	℔	1 20 @ 1 30
Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
Tanners	gall	70 @ 90
Whale	gall	1 02 @ 1 10
Winteg'n	℔	6 25
Opium Ty	℔	6 75 @ 7 00
Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	28 30
Chlorate	℔	68 @ 70
Iodide	℔	9 00 9 25
Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 60
Rosin	℔	7 00 @ 9 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	14
Gingr E I	℔	21
" Jamca	℔	30
Ipecac pow	℔	2 30
Jalap pow	℔	90
Liquorice	℔	15 @ 18
Rhub E I	℔	1 50 @ 1 75
Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Senega	℔	1 40
Valeri En	℔	52
" Germ	℔	25
Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
—Epsom	℔	3½@ 5
—Soda	℔	4 @ 4½
Seed.		
Canary	℔	8½@ 9
Hemp	℔	8½@ 9
Cardamn	℔	4 25
Mustard	℔	18 @ 22
Senna Al	℔	28
" E In	℔	24
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7 @ 8
Soap Cast	℔	15 @ 18
—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Sugar L'd	℔	27
Turp sps	gall	68 @ 73
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Damar	gall	2 00 @ 2 70
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 8-10c, card rates, 2 ℘ cent. off net.
Nails, $5 50 card rate, 12½c ℘ keg, 2 ℘ cent. off net
Iron wedges....6½c ℘ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods....8 6-10c ℘ ℔ net
Iron fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape, 35c ℘ foot of fence, net.

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts....50 and 10 ℘ cent. off net
Plow bolts....10 "
Stove bolts at the list price....
Machine and square head bolts, new list 10 "
Coach and lag screws, new list....10 "
Bolt ends, new list....10 "
Square and hexagon nuts and washers....3c ℘ ℔ off
1 cent ℘ ℔ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Net Prices.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 5 6-10c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5 6-10c; ⅝ in. diam., 5 8-10c ℘ ℔. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ½c ℘ ℔ advance.
Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅜ in. diam., 8 3-10c; 9-16 in. diam. 9 3-10c; ½ in. diam. 10 3-10c. 1 cent ℘ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.
Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10 3-10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11 3-10c; ½ in. diam. 12 3-10c ℘ ℔ net.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8 1-10c ℘ ℔; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9 6-10c ℘ ℔ net.
Strap and T hinges....5 ℘ cent off.
Screw hitching rings....$7 00 ℘ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons....$15 50 ℘ doz. net.
Cast iron washers....4¼c ℘ ℔ net.
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long....5 9-10c
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long....6 2-10c
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long....6 7-10c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long....7c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long....7 5-10c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end....55c cts ℘ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end....70c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end....$1 10 ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end....$1 20 ℘ set of 8 bolts.
5c ℘ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅝. All lengths made.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each....18c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each....20c
Single tree irons, ℘ set of 4 pieces....25c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℘ set....60c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℘ set....65c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set....70c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set....75c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each....16½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each....45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each....16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do....13½c
Wrought rub irons, each....11c
Stay chain hooks....9c
Single tree or end clips, each....9c
Double or centre clips, light pattern....10c
Double or center clips, heavy patterns....12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 10 ℘ cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ℘ 1,000....$15 50 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ℘ 1,000....12 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each....6c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ in. screw nuts....8½c net.
King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch diameter, ℘ ℔....6c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℘ ℔....10 6-10
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths....12 6-10
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ℘ ℔ extra....1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ℘ ℔ net....16 8-10
Coupling plates / Double tree plates / Tongue plates / Neck yoke....℘ ℔ 9c net / ℘ ℔ 10½c
Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide same price ℘ ℔ as band iron
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 12 8-10 ℘ ℔ net.
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 13 8-10 ℘ ℔ net.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Following are the ruling quotations of the market:

NAILS.			
10d to 60d nails, fencing and brads, ℘ keg	$5 50	8d and 9d, casing nails	6 00
8d and 9d, fencing and brads	$5 75	6d and 7d, casing nails	6 25
6d and 7d, fencing and brads	$6 00	10d to 30d, finishing nails	6 25
4d and 5d	6 25	8d, finishing nails	6 50
3d	7 00	6d, finishing nails	6 75
2d	8 25	4d, finishing nails	7 00
3d, fine Blued nails	8 25	Clinch nails	7 25
2d, fine Blued nails	9 25	Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	5 75
10d to 30d, casing nails	5 75		

Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $8 75; ⅞ inch, $8 50; 1 inch, $8 00; 1⅛ inch, $7 25; 1¼ inch, $7 00; 1⅜ inch, $6 50; 1½ inch, $6 25.

12½c ℘ keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

FLAT BAR IRON.			
1½ to 4 by ¾ to 1 inch	4 8-10c	2 to 8 by 1½ to 2 inch	5 6-10c
4½ to 6 by ¾ to 1 inch	5c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅜ to ¼ inch	5c
1½ to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	5 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	5 1-10c
7 and 8 by ¾ to 1½ inch	5 8-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 9-10c
HEAVY BANDS.			
3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 4-10c	5-16 inch	5 5-10c
7 and 8 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6c	⅞ to 1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 8-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and		⅝ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	6c
LIGHT BANDS.			
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 8-10c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 4-10c
7 and 8 by 3-16	6 5-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	7c
1½ to 2½ 3-16 to No. 12	6c		
HOOPS.			
2¾ to 3 inch	6 1-10	1 "	7 3-10
3¼ to 4¾ "	6 3-10	⅞ inch	7 8-10
1⅞ to 2 "	6 3-10	¾ "	8 3-10
1⅜ to 1⅝ "	6 6-10	⅝ "	8 8-10
1⅛ to 1¼ "	6 9-10	½ "	9 3-10
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.			
1 to 1½ inch	4 8-10c	½ to 9-16 inch	5 2-10c
2 to 2½ inch	5 1-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	5 5-10c
3 to 3½ inch	5 3-10c	⅜ inch	5 1-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	5 8-10c	5-16 inch	6c
4¼ to 4½ inch	6 1-10c	¼ inch	6 4-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	5 2-10c	¼ inch	8 4-10c
HORSE SHOE.			
All sizes	6 3-10c	Nail rods	8 7-10c
OVAL IRON.			
⅝ to 1½ inch	5 4-10c	½ inch	5 8-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	5 6-10c	⅜ inch	6 4-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅝ to 1½ inch	5 7-10c	½ inch	6 9-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	6 2-10c	⅜ inch	8 4-10c
EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.			
Flat bars for tire	1-10c	Light bands & wagon box iron	4-10c
Flat bars and rounds and squares, sawed	2-10c	Hoops	5-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c		
SHEET IRON.			
No. 10 to 14	6 4-10c	No. 25 to 26	7c
No. 15 to 20	6 6-10c	No. 27	7 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	6 8-10c		

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

Prices subject to changes of market, without notice.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ℘ cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℘ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl	3 50
Plain Hurl	3 50
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ℘ ton	$200@210
Broom corn, common, ℘ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ℘ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ℘ dozen	5 00

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

The following are the current rates of wrought iron tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Wrought Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe Per foo
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 60	9 05
4	2 30	3 00	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 49
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 10 ℘ case.
Less quantity	5 60 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ℘ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	7½c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	8 c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¼c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ℘ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ℘ bbl
Lump Alum	3¾@4c ℘ ℔

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 22, 1872.

The iron market has undergone no material change since our last report. The sales are fully as large as could be expected, taking the season into consideration. The stocks in the hands of producers and consumers are small, and the receipts continue moderate. Most of the mills will be arranging for the usual stoppage for stock-taking and repairs at the close of the month. We, therefore, cannot expect a more active business until the mills again resume operation. We are reported the following sales:

Connellsville Coke.	
100 tons Dunbar No. 1 forge, at fur	$50 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry, yards	$53 00—4 mos
Anthracite.	
50 tons A No. 1 foundry	$52 00—4 mos
40 tons A No. 1 foundry	51 00—4 mos
30 tons B No. 2 foundry	50 00—4 mos
20 tons A No. 1 foundry	53 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 foundry	51 50—4 mos
700 tons White Red, short	P. T.
Charcoal.	
10 tons extra forge	$60 00—4 mos
10 tons extra forge	60 00—4 mos
10 tons extra forge	60 00—4 mos
10 tons extra forge	60 00—4 mos
10 tons extra forge	60 00—4 mos
10 tons extra forge	60 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 19.—The market for Scotch pig is without animation, notwithstanding advices from the other side quoting an advance there to 123s for Coltness, and 117s 6d for Glengarnock. The stock here is being gradually reduced, and holders, with an easy money market, look with more confidence for higher prices; we quote Glengarnock $47, but when time is given $50 is asked; a forced sale of 200a300 tons was made at $46 50; we quote the range for all brands nominally $47a54. At Philadelphia a sale of 200 tons Eglinton was made at $46, cash. American is quiet but firm at $50 for No 1 North River, and $52a55 for No 1 Lehigh, with sales of 100 tons on private terms; No 2 may be quoted $49a51, and Gray Forge $48 here, with very little offering. Rails continue in fair inquiry at $72a74 for new English, and $48a50 for old, both gold, with sales of 1,000 tons of the latter, on terms not made public. American rails are quiet at $85a 90, though some mills are asking as high as $100. Scrap is quiet and nominal at $55 from yard and $50 from dock. Refined bar from store continues firm but not active at previous quotations. The English market seems to have broken loose from all moorings, and the trade is in a chaotic state. The new scale of wages of workmen will go into effect on the 1st prox., which will send up prices 10s ℘ ton, making the quotations £13 15sa£14 for refined bar.—*Commercial List.*

June 20.—American Pig.—The general market for American iron is without new or important features. Stocks of all brands are extremely scarce, and prices hold fully as firmly as heretofore. Some difficulty is still experienced by the companies in making proper deliveries. We quote at $52 for No. 1 Lehigh foundry; $50a51 for No. 2; and $48 for gray forge, with but little if any offering at these figures, and some parties hold as high as $55 for No. 1. North River No. 1 is quoted about $50 per ton.

Scotch Pig.—Cable advices have been received, reporting a further large advance at Glasgow to 123s for Coltness, and 117s 6d for Glengarnock, and with cheap money, the indications are of still higher prices. Notwithstanding these advices, the market here does not respond, and has ruled the past week dull, irregular and apparently devoid of all life. Some importers have refused to sell at ruling prices and have stored their supplies. Glengarnock is quoted at $47, cash, and $50, where time is given, though to force a sale, a concession on these prices would be necessary; some 200 or 300 tons pressed on the market sold at $46 50, and a small lot Eglinton, at Philadelphia, was sold at $46, cash.—*Iron Age.*

NEW YORK, June 22.—The market for Scotch Pig is dull, notwithstanding the advance on the other side, of Coltness to 123s, and a further advance in Gartsherrie to 121s, and Glengarnock to 120s, caused by the labor strikes and the short production. In the Middlesborough district, we understand that although there are thirteen more furnaces in blast than during the same time last year, yet the production has not exceeded 5,000 tons above the average amount. Producers there confidently look for higher prices, but the market here has as yet failed to respond to any extent. Most holders prefer to store rather than accept present prices. We quote the range $47a52, according to brand. We note sales of 100 tons Glengarnock and 100 do Eglinton, both at a private price. American is quiet, but the market has a buoyant tone. We understand that some usually prompt companies find it almost impossible to make deliveries of first-class brands, their deliveries being considerably behind. We quote No 1 $52a53 for Lehigh, and $51a52 for Hudson river, with sales of 200 tons at $51, now held at $52; 200 do No. 1 Allentown, for present delivery, $52, for next month $53 is asked; and 100 tons No 1, brand not named, on terms not made public; No 2 may be quoted $50a52. Gray Forge is quoted, and with none offering the price is nominally $49a50, with a resale of 200 tons at Philadelphia at $46. New English rails are quiet at $72a74; old do are firm at $49a52, both gold, with sales of 1,400 tons T and D H at $49a52, gold. New American are in fair inquiry at the mills at $85 for immediates, and about $90 currency for delivery next month; we hear of no sales. Scrap is quiet and dull at $52 50a55 00 currency from dock and yard, without sales. Refined bar from store continued steady and firm, but rather quiet at our quotations.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 19.—Pig iron is firmer. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $52; No. 2 at $50; Grey Forge at $48; Scotch pig at $45, and mottled at $42a43 ℘ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $51 ℘ ton, and nails at $5 65 ℘ keg.—*North American.*

June 22.—Our last report bore date of June 15, from which we continue our remarks. The general market for American iron is without new or important feature. Stocks of all brands are extremely scarce, and prices held fully as firmly as heretofore. As we predicted some time ago that pig metal would rule higher during the summer months than at any time during the year, from present indications our remarks have proved true so far as foundry iron is concerned, which is particularly scarce, and is held firmly at $2 to $3 ℘ ton above the recent high prices. Late advices from abroad bring continued advances in both raw and manufactured iron, and, taking these matters into consideration, it is impossible for any great decline to take place as long as these existing state of affairs continue. Bar iron—The market is quiet but firm at former prices; in new rails there is more activity with large contracts pending; in old rails there is not so much doing; the market is not as strong as at our last, and may be reported weaker. Scrap iron is very quiet and prices nominal. Nails and railroad spikes are without change. The following are the quotations for the week ending June 22, 1872: No 1 foundry $52 to $53; No. 2 foundry, $50 to $51; grey forge $47; white and mottled, $45 to $46; mottled grey forge and No. 2 red short pig metal, made of all roasted Cornwall ores, [illegible] $47; grey forge, $48; No. 2 $49 ℘ ton at furnace. Manufactured Iron—Bar, from mill, 4 6-10c ℘ ℔. Rails, American, at works, $85 to $90 ℘ ton, as to delivery. Old rails, $50 ℘ ton, gold. Scrap Iron nominal. Nails, $5 75 ℘ keg. Railroad spikes, 5¼ ℘ ℔.—*Enquirer.*

CLEVELAND.

June 19.—We have no change to note in prices. Business is quiet and sales are made in small lots to enable the mills to fill existing contracts. July 1st being inventory day with the mills of this section, it is not probable that any material change will take place before that date. We quote: Scotch pig $55; Tuscarawas, (soft foundry) $53; Massillon $53; Lake Superior charcoal, No. 1 $56; do No. 2 $55; do Nos. 3, 4 and 5, $57; Anthracite foundry No. 1 $56; Lake Superior (bituminous coal) No 1 $56; do No 2 $55; Salisbury, (for car wheels) Nos. 3 and 4 $65; Hanging Rock $58; forge $54; Missouri charcoal $57.

Old Metal—Cast scrap mixed per ton, $25 00. No 1 wrought scrap, boiler, plate and scrap, $40, and old steam boiler $30. Other kinds quiet and steady at quotations.

Bar and Nails—This month and next constitute a comparatively dull season. The market is quiet and weak at quotations.—*Commercial Review.*

BALTIMORE.

June 22.—The market for pig iron is dull, but sales having been made ahead of a considerable quantity prices are firm, and we continue to quote as follows: For anthracite—No. 1 $50; No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48 per ton, and for Scotch $52a53 for Eglinton, and $55 for Gartsherrie per ton ex ship. Charcoal Forge we quote at $55a60 per ton, but there is no stock on the market.—*American.*

ABOUT IRON.

A late Liverpool paper says: The Wolverhampton reports say the iron market of the district shows continued and increasing firmness, but the transactions of the week have not been numerous, owing to the reluctance of makers to enter into additional engagements in the present condition of the trade. Throughout May the course of the metal trade was marked by great firmness and activity. Prices of all descriptions, both of pig and manufactured iron, advanced considerably. Scotch G. M. B. warrants fluctuated between 91s 6d and 96s, closing at the highest. The shipments of pig iron from Scotland are 80,000 tons more than in 1871, and the stock of warrants has been reduced 133,000 tons since Christmas, and there is now only about 200,000 tons remaining in store. In Middlesborough the production is much affected by wages disputes among the miners, and 105s is obtained for No. 1 where prompt delivery can be made. Sales are now being made for 1873 at a little under present figures. All kinds of manufactured have advanced from 10s on bars to 30s on sheets, the latter being in especially large demand. As the men in Staffordshire will, according to promise, have an advance of wages after 30th of June, higher prices are still looked for.

CINCINNATI.

June 25.—We have nothing new to report of the market for pig iron. There was a fair demand for all grades, but little accumulation in supplies. Malleable iron is in fair request. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.			
No. 1 foundry	$ 52	Mill iron	$47@48
No. 2 foundry	48@50		
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.			
Missouri	$55@60	Car-wheel	$55@65
STONE COAL IRON.			
No. 1 foundry	$50@52	Forge	$48
No. 2 foundry	48@50		
BLOOMS PER TON.			
Charcoal	$110@115		
BAR IRON.			
Common, ℘ ℔	4 8-10c	Charcoal	6c
SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.			
Cast	$1 30@1 50	Wrought	$1 75@2 25
SHOES PER KEG.			
Horse-shoes	$5 75@6	Mule-shoes	$6 75

—*Enquirer.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. E. Samuels' circular in reference to the Philadelphia iron market, says: "In pig, foundry irons continue firm and advancing, with no stocks in hands of either producers or consumers. Forge irons are firm, under the influence of the rise in foundry grades. Bar iron is somewhat weaker, but we hear no concessions by city mills. The foreign markets remain firm, as last reported."

COPPER MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 22—No change has been made in prices of manufactured copper and yellow metal, and we repeat former quotations, say new sheathing copper 43 cents, bolts and braziers 45 cents, bronze and yellow metal sheathing 30 cents, and yellow metal bolts 32 cents, net cash. Ingot remains firm at the recent advance, with considerable business, chiefly on speculation; sales have been made of 200,000 ℔. Lake for immediate delivery at 34 cents, cash, and 400,000 ℔. for July to October delivery 34¼a34½c; for later delivery 35 cents is now asked, and 34a34¼c for cash lots.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that the market was straggy, with a heavy supply of cattle on hands. It continued so until the close of the week. On Thursday the number on sale largely exceeded the demand and was principally of the middle and lower grades of stock. Trade ruled slow and dull at a decline of full ½c on common cattle many of which could not be sold and were shipped away. On the best grades the decline was not so great and sales could be made more readily of them as the supply of good grades were not so heavy. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were light. The market opened dull and buyers were very cautious about taking hold evidently fearing a heavy run East, as a good many of the owners of stock had shipped out, preferring to try the markets further east rather than sell here at what they considered a sacrifice. The regular buyers were a little timid about taking hold, and although the run of cattle for the week was very heavy, we do not think that they took more than their usual supply. The market closed on Saturday with some lots unsold, two loads of which went to Allegheny for retail. This week the market opened on Tuesday with rather more than an ordinary supply of cattle in the yards, and fair prospects for a heavy run. But few buyers came to the yards on Tuesday, as both Philadelphia and New York markets were bad, and when such is the case they are in no hurry to purchase. With but little inquiry not many cattle changed hands on Tuesday, and the market closed dull and weak at prices from ¼c to ½c lower than ruled last week. To-day the receipts have been heavy, trade ruled exceedingly dull and buyers are talking prices down rapidly. Some cattle have been sold at about ½c lower than last week, but some sellers say that they cannot get buyers to look at stock. It is evident from the actions of buyers that they have no faith in their markets, and consequently must be very cautious about purchasing. The great bulk of the offerings like those of last week are common cattle, some of which are hard to sell at any price. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers, $6 70 to $6 80; prime, 1,300 ℔s, $6 50 to $6 60; good 1,200 ℔s $6 25 to $6 50; fair 1,100 ℔s $6 25; good 1,000 ℔s 5 75 to $6 00; common $5 50; stockers no sale; dull.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report on hogs trade was slow, with the supply fully up to the demand. On Thursday the receipts slacked off considerably and the market advanced from 20c per 100 and closed firm in the evening. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were again light and with a better feeling ruling. Prices continue to advance and prime Philadelphia hogs sold as high as $4 90, the market closing firm on Saturday at the advance. This week, up to and including Monday, the run was light and holders had no difficulty in advancing prices again, and prime hogs sold as high as $5 10, an advance of about 20c per hundred since the close of the market on Saturday. On Tuesday the receipts were heavier and the market commenced to weaken, and finally dropped as quickly as it had advanced, good hogs selling at $4 80. To-day the run is heavy and the market dull and inclined downward. At this writing it looks as if hogs would go down low unless shippers would quit sending so much stock to the market. When an advance takes place in our market here, it is telegraphed all over the country, and the consequence is that every dealer who can ship at once, all get here about the same time, and cause a break down. Following are the prices ruling today: Extra Philadelphia $4 60; prime Philadelphia $4 50 to $4 55; Yorkers $4 40; common $4 25 to $4 30.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report, the sheep market was very bad, and at the close this week it has not improved, but on the contrary is worse. The number on sale is large, and buyers do not want to purchase, except at figures so low that they will lose plenty of money for holders. Trade may be said to be flat, there was little done in the yards up to and including yesterday. The feeling was very bad, and unless a change takes place we think the market will be the dullest and lowest of the season. Following are the rates current: Extra, 90℔ sheep, $5 25; prime, 80 to 85 ℔, $5 00; good, 75 to 80 ℔, $4 50 to $4 75; fair, 70 to 75 $4 00 to 4 25; common $3 00 to $3 75.

Cattle Sales.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
32	39,970	$6 37	32	39,470	$6 60
17	26,600	6 50	17	21,170	4 60
32	29,×10	5 75	19	21,650	5 75
1	18,130	5 37	1	1,120	3 00
17	19,640	6 00	29	33,130	6 00
3	3,200	5 25			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
33	36,350	6 12	1	2,100	4 00
16	19,000	5 75	51	61,490	6 35
17	19,050	6 75			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	10,980	5 25	6	7,660	3 50
36	40,000	6 40	2	1,900	3 50
75	95,450	6 45	10	10,430	5 50
3	3,510	5 50	2	1,440	5 00
13	13,250	5 50	11	11,940	6 00
1	1,950	6 37	13	14,750	6 50
2	1,980	5 00	17	21,710	6 00
19	19,300	5 75	17	20,910	6 12
17	19,710	6 25	26	32,970	6 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	19,830	6 35	17	17,930	6 25
33	36,960	6 00	18	19,670	6 12
16	19,800	6 65	17	20,630	6 30
18	22,510	6 50	17	21,290	6 25
17	18,760	5 25	2	1,950	6 00
2	1,900	6 00	16	18,350	6 37
24	20,220	4 62	35	39,610	6 25
1	990	4 50	1	900	2 50
16	19,180	5 25	3	3,450	6 25
4	4,450	6 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	9,100	6 75	5	5,250	5 00
10	11,700	5 00	4	3,890	4 00
16	19,080	6 30	4	5,390	4 75
37	39,820	5 00	18	17,070	5 12
17	17,830	5 75	18	21,640	6 25
19	2 ,350	5 62	17	19,880	6 60
17	19,730	6 60	2	1,650	5 40
2	2,000	6 45	6	6,810	6 90
2	2,130	6 37	5	5,350	6 70
51	60,270	6 20	17	19,270	6 05
17	19,170	6 05	16	18,490	6 25
18	19,620	6 10	17	21,490	6 25
16	14,610	5 00	10	9,770	5 87
9	8,000	5 00			

Hogs.

HOLMES LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
176	35,430	$4 20	118	3,500	$4 45
35	8,100	4 40	17	3,200	4 15
9	1,040	5 00	117	19,500	4 15
68	21,050	4 55	111	25,740	4 45
48	10,500	4 35	55	11,940	4 40
59	12,560	4 45	69	21,230	4 45
69	13,460	4 40	94	21,220	4 55
46	13,320	4 40	56	14,940	4 40
10	1,960	4 90	126	23,850	4 90
277	65,240	5 10	42	9,140	5 00
24	5,140	4 50	14	3,160	4 50
50	10,600	4 10	52	10,410	4 50
49	10,160	4 50	106	20,850	4 45
35	8,750	4 85	16	3,720	4 70
96	26,230	4 75	52	12,230	4 70
58	12,510	4 60	13	2,170	4 35

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
76	19,430	4 50	66	18,490	4 40
10	1,910	4 20	44	12,200	4 60
42	10,500	6 60	76	17,310	5 15
50	9,190	4 60	71	16 610	5 15
4	1,600	4 75	84	17,590	4 50
112	24,820	4 60			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
83	14,780	4 70	20	18,050	4 60
48	9,010	4 40	49	12,210	4 60
41	9,410	4 45			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
102	22,030	4 20	153	30,970	4 20
120	33,780	4 45	47	10,640	4 15
166	47,450	4 50	180	46,740	5 10
114	24,260	4 75	21	6,100	5 07
5	1,140	4 75	18	5,650	4 20
29	6,990	4 90	65	13,500	4 40
87	22,300	4 90	91	21,960	4 55
114	22,430	4 40			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
38	10,970	4 50	33	8,170	4 40
15	1 670	5 00	35	7,410	4 20
118	21,450	4 20	13	3,400	4 40
60	14,020	4 40	68	11,220	4 15
50	10,250	4 40	37	7,410	4 15
34	7,250	4 45			

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
91	8,150	$5 00	12	℘ head	$2 75
177	15,540	4 75	20	lambs ℘ head	$4 25
9	lambs	$47 50	17	835	7 50
6	℘ head	3 50	13	lambs	$33 50
99	8,160	4 75	191	16,980	5 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
[illegible]	17,600	5 25	201	15,750	4 12
30	2,800	6 10			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
99	8,010	4 60	201	16,740	5 35
113	10,370	4 75	35	6,820	5 00
205	16,700	4 85	169	16,450	5 05
8	℘ head	$2 10	23	℘ head	$2 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
106	7,620	4 75	561	44,620	[illegible]
178	15,170	4 80	162	14,750	4 65
227 lambs,	℘ head,	1 50	425	℘ head,	2 00
178	14,280	4 75	18 lambs,	1,040	7 00
185	18,450	5 00	177	15,210	5 50
411	34,420	5 20	123	12,000	5 25
179	18,010	4 62	175	17,630	4 50
186	16,640	5 12	207	17,130	5 10
192	16,670	5 25	63	5,160	4 75
27 lambs	1,370	6 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
177	16 860	4 75	9 bucks,	℘ head,	4 00
177	15,850	5 00	5 bucks,	℘ head,	4 00
101	8,780	5 25	130	6,670	5 00
88	8,760	5 00	103	9,020	5 25
209	17,470	5 00			

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were about forty car loads, or seven hundred and twenty head. Of the above about one half came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. In addition to these there were about one hundred head of common cattle firm the surrounding country, making in the neighborhood of eight hundred and twenty head as the total of offerings. The market opened up slow and continued so until the close. The quality of the offerings was hardly as good as they have been lately, a great many thin grass cattle being on sale. The butchers were evidently disposed to act bearish, as at eight o'clock very few cattle had been sold. As above noted, trade ruled slow and dull, and some parties withdrew their stock from the market, claiming that it would bring more wholesale than they could get retail here. Prime and extra butchers' stock, although they changed hands slowly, brought pretty near last week's rates, though the determination of butchers to force the market down had some effect on prices. Common cattle, of which grade there was a little more than a full supply, brought prices from ¼ to ½c less than last week, and at the decline dragged slow. The season of the year has now arrived when the market is overstocked every once in a while, and butchers will take advantage and buy low down. On this account for some time we may expect to have markets which will be governed entirely by the supply. The general feeling is that for some time common stock will rule low, while good and prime will bring fair prices. A few cattle sold as high as $7 50, but it was only for choice lots, and we venture the opinion that not 50 cattle brought this price. The great bulk of sales of prime and good stock ranged from $6 50 to $7 00. Following are the rates at which the different grades of stock changed hands to-day: Extra, 1,300 ℔s steers, $7 to $7 25, a few as high as $7 50; prime, 1,200 ℔s steers, smooth and fine, $6 75 to $7; good, 1,100 ℔s cattle, $6 50 to $6 75; fair butchers' cattle $6 25 to $6 37; common $5 75 to $6.

Bulls.

The supply of bulls on sale this morning was rather large. The market was unusually dull, and we are certain that this grade of cattle sold lower than they have for a long time. We are cognizant of the sale of one lot at $2 80 per hundred—at lower prices than they cost in Ohio. There was really no market, and what were sold were at buyers' own figures.

Fresh Cows.

The supply of fresh cows was liberal and consisted of a few really good, and the balance rather common. The market for good milk cows—while prices cannot be said to be high—is fair, and no difficulty is experienced making sales. The best sold to-day from $40 to $50, and from these figures down to $25 for rather inferior stock.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, agent at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Allegheny.

	Cars.
Jacob Needy, from Newark, Ohio	3
J. R. & R. Alsdorf, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
Works & Bro., from Indianapolis, Ind	4
Wm. Atkinson, from New Castle, Pa	1
C. F. Labin, from Canton, Ohio	1
J. Shamberg, from Wooster, Ohio	1
C. C. Crawford, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago	3
Marks & B., from Chicago	1
S. Krause, from Chicago	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago	1
L. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
M. Verner, from Chicago	2
W. Moonshine, from Chicago	1
S. Lowenstine, from Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Ohio	1
L. Rothchild, from Chicago	4
Shamburg & Zeigler, from Chicago	1
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	1
S. Krauss, from Chicago	1
L. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
C. Childester, Layfayette	2
John Cullen, Greencastle	1
C. M. Herms, Canal Dover	1
A. F. Wells, Indianapolis	1

Cattle Sales.

Holmes & Hunter sold thirty-two head of fair to good Chicago stock at prices running from $5 87 to $7 12 per hundred.

Wm. Moonshine sold 2 car Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50 to $7 25 per hundred.

Rothchilds & Hartman retailed 4 cars of cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 90 per hundred pounds.

Keefer & Beyers sold 2 cars Chicago cattle at figures from $6 00 to $7 25 per hundred pounds.

E. Katz sold 30 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $7 25 per hundred pounds.

C. F. Laibin sold 1 car Chicago cattle for $6 00 per hundred pounds.

M. Krauss sold 46 head of cattle from Chicago at prices varying from $6 50 to $7 37 per hundred pounds.

M. Varner sold 37 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $7 00 per hundred pounds.

J. Shamberg sold one car Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

J. Needy retailed 3 cars of cattle from Chicago, at prices from $6 00 to $7 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 70 head Ohio cattle, at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 00 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 42 head of mixed cattle from Indiana and Illinois, at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Marks & Bro. sold 5 cars mixed cattle from Indiana and Chicago, at prices from $6 87 to $7 25 ℘ 100 ℔s; also, one extra good steer at $8 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Lopman & Lowenstine sold one car Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 1 car of cattle from Chicago and Ohio at prices from $5 50 to $7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

S. Traerman sold 34 head Washington county cattle at figures from $5 25 to $6 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

L. Shamberg retailed 2 cars Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 34 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $4 37 to $6 70 ℘ 100 ℔s.

J. Hanlon sold 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 to $6 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Carr & McCallister retailed two Indiana cattle at prices varying from $5 to $7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Orr & Williams 21 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

J. W. Unger sold five head of cattle from Canton, Ohio, at $5 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning were large, footing up between 1,800 and 2,000 head. The market for sheep was slow and seemed to sympathize with that for cattle. Prices were a shade lower than last week on all kinds and grades, excepting choice lambs, which sold well. The offerings for some time will be heavy and in consequence low markets will rule. The bulk of the offerings to-day was rather common although enough prime stock was on sale to supply the demand. Following are the sales from which the reader can gain a fair idea of the state of trade.

Neeley & Farley, 31 sheep, Armstrong county, $3 50 to $4 00 ℘ head.

Neeley & Farley, 131 lambs, Armstrong county, $3 00 to $3 75 ℘ head.

J. S. Neeley, 70 sheep, Beaver county, 5½c to 6c ℘ ℔.

C. Thompson, 75 sheep, Mercer county, 6¼c ℘ ℔.

C. Thompson, 27 lambs, Mercer county, $4 00 ℘ head.

J. Strickler sold 48 sheep and lambs, Butler county, at 2½a4½c ℘ ℔.

J. W. Steward sold 60 sheep, Ohio, at $3 00a4 00 ℘ head.

J. W. Steward sold 10 lambs, Ohio, at 4½c ℘ ℔.

H. Boyle sold 25 sheep, Butler county, at 5c ℘ ℔.

M. Leibler sold 19 sheep, Butler county, at $4 50 ℘ head.

J. A. McMarlin sold 46 lambs, Butler county, at $2 00a3 50 ℘ head.

J. A. McMarlin sold 15 sheep, Butler county, at $2 30a4 00 ℘ head.

S. A. Vandiver, 30 sheep, Beaver county, at 2c to 4c ℘ ℔.

S. A. Vandiver, 100 lambs, Beaver county, at $1 50 to $5 00 ℘ head.

Young & Bertie, 33 sheep, Butler county, at $3 00 to $5 00 ℘ head.

A. Eckert, 30 sheep, Butler county, at $3 50 to $4 50 ℘ head.

A. Eckert, 84 lambs, Butler county, at $2 00 to $4 00 ℘ head.

Keefer & Eckerman, 50 sheep, Lawrence county, at $2 00 to $4 00 ℘ head.

Keefer & Eckerman, 69 lambs, Lawrence county, at $1 60 to $3 25 ℘ head.

Flinner & Shidemantle 60 sheep, Butler county, at $3 to $5 ℘ head.

Flinner & Shidemantle 60 lambs, Butler county, at $2 25 to $3 25 ℘ head.

F. Krauss 250 sheep, Washington county, at $3 50 to $4 ℘ head.

H. Knochen 20 sheep, Butler county, at $3 to 4 ℘ head.

C. Ahl 100 lambs, East Liberty, at $2 75 to $3 25 ℘ head.

JAMES HUNTER,
Live Stock Dealers in Allegheny,
SELLS ON COMMISSION ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.
Sales guaranteed and returns promptly made.
Parties desiring can have a circular containing full information of market and prospects by addressing
JAMES HUNTER,
No. 128 Jackson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO.,
COMMISSION BROKERS.
SELL ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.
Orders solicited. Parties wanting can have information of market by telegraph or weekly circular, by addressing
HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO.,
East Liberty Stock Yards.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO.,
LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
SELL ON COMMISSION ALL KINDS OF STOCK.
Sales Guaranteed and Returns Promptly Made.
Orders from all parts of the country solicited. Parties desiring circular of prices can have the same furnished by addressing
HEDGES & TAYLOR,
Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

Lost Health Regained.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequences of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or diseases of a remittent or intermittent character should deley, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating and invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

One-half the People Cannot Take Castor Oil,
From its terribly nauseating taste and recoil in the throat. The Castoria prepared by Dr. Pitcher is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, pleasant to take, and more effective than castor oil. It does not distress or gripe, but regulates the system, and operates when all other remedies have failed. It acts like magic for stomach ache, constipation, flatulency, croup and worms. It contains neither minerals, morphine nor alcohol. Its soothing, quieting effect produces natural sleep, and particularly adapts it to crying and teething children. No article has met with such unqualified indorsement by the physicians. Take no more bitter pills, narcotic syrups, griping purgatives or sickening oils. The Castoria costs but fifty cents, and when once tried you will never be without it. J. B. Rose & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

The Iron City College.

We call attention to the fact that this popular and successful institution for the practical education of young men continues in operation the year round without vacations of any kind, and as the school is much less thronged at this season of the year than during the fall and winter months, students will find it greatly to their interest, wherever practicable, to attend during the summer. Its fine, large, airy and cheerful rooms make it a very desirable as well as a most profitable place to spend a few weeks or months during the summer. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Bilious."

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, despondent, have frequent Headache, mouth tastes badly in morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or "*Billiousness*." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Sold by all first-class druggists. 592.

Caution.

Every genuine box of DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Take no other. The market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials, are obliged eventually to resort to McLANE'S LIVER PILLS for permanent relief.

No. 3.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that at last, New York City, our great commercial mart has realized the absolute necessity of a medium through which parties at a distance may rely on having their orders promptly, accurately and honestly filled, whether these orders are for large or small amounts, from wholesale dealers or jobbers, ladies of fashion or consumers of moderate means; all will receive alike honest, courteous treatment, by addressing the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, N. Y. Circular forwarded to any address.

THE ocean steamers bound for European ports bear witness to the increase of American travel to points of interest in the old world. Tourists should bear in mind that anything that New York city affords can be purchased at first cost and be forwarded to any address, by communicating with the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, N. Y. Endorsed by New York merchants. Families that do not travel can save money by making a note of the address. Send for explanatory circular.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

HERNIA.—It is now demonstrated that Rupture can be surely cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. We advise all, before buying metal trusses or supporters, to send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New York.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others.

THE Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce for family use, in pints and half-pints, for sale by every first-class grocer.

MARRIED:

DENNY—TOPPER—On Tuesday, June 18th, 1872, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. N. A. Topper, by Rev. J. L. Spalding, Miss ALICE M. TOPPER, of Louisville, Kentucky, to Mr. JOHN F. DENNY, of Oil City, Pennsylvania.

RIDLEY—BOLTON—On Thursday evening, June 20th, 1872, at Calvary Church, East Liberty, Pa., by Rev. J. D. Wilson, Mr. EDWARD RIDLEY and Miss ANNA BOLTON.

DIED.

BROWN—On Thursday, June 20th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., HARRY BROWN, aged fourteen years and eight days.

MOORE—On Thursday morning, at 6:30, ELIZA, wife of William Moore, in her fifty-eighth year.

SHANNON—On Thursday morning, June 20, SALLIE McKAIN, daughter of William T. and M. S. Shannon, aged seven months and twenty days.

HENRY—On Thursday, June 20th, at 9 o'clock P. M., Mrs ZABIAH HENRY, in the seventy fifth year of her age.

SOUTH—On Friday, June 21st, 1872, at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock P. M., W. H. B. SOUTH.

COCHRAN—IDA, infant daughter of James and Mary Cochran.

DUNCAN—In Oil City, on Tuesday evening, June 25th, at 11 o'clock, Captain ROBERT DUNCAN, formerly of Pittsburgh.

BAGALEY—On Wednesday, June 26th, at 11 30 o'clock, WASHINGTON BAGALEY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

WHAT is the significance of the fact that Mr. GREELEY is so warmly supported by the secession leaders generally, by Tammany Hall to a man, and by debauched political leaders of both parties generally? The fact is too conspicuous to be without a reason, and what that reason is people who pay attention to politics want to know. What is it? The question is a fair one, as well as extremely suggestive.

WHERE is Colonel A. K. McCLURE? Nowhere in the New York conference to reconcile discontents to the candidacy of Mr. GREELEY does his name appear, and the distinction of representing Pennsylvania in that convocation was reserved for MORROW B. LOWRY solely. Has the Colonel bolted? His absence on the occasion was more to be noted than would have been his presence. Or, was he not invited at all? Rumor says so.

WHEN EVANS proved a defaulter it was Gen. HARTRANFT that commenced legal proceedings against him, and yet FORNEY with a portion of the "pickings" in his pocket, and McCLURE, who is just using FORNEY as a convenient tool to defeat GRANT by defeating HARTRANFT first, undertakes to make people believe that HARTRANFT is guilty of complicity with EVANS! This is nearly as bad as making YERKES, the penitentiary convict, make an affidavit against HARTRANFT with the understanding that if BUCKALEW beats HARTRANFT for Governor YERKES should be pardoned.

THE Free Trade League is conducting matters on an economic basis. The protectionist guns of the *Tribune* having been spiked by the nomination of its whilom editor as the Presidential candidate of the Free Traders, the League has discontinued the publication of the *Taxpayer*, a journal some time ago started for the especial purpose of caricaturing Mr. GREELEY pictorially, and misrepresenting him textually. The candidate himself having since that date kindly taken the matter off the hands of the League, no further necessity exists for the publication. The money heretofore expended upon it will, it is understood, be devoted to forwarding the interests of the Liberal campaign.

IT is now virtually settled that the Baltimore Convention will either nominate out-and-out GREELEY and BROWN as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, or make no nominations. The former is probably the course that will be adopted. Therefore Democrats need wait no longer about what they will do, as between GRANT and GREELEY. We mean those Democrats who are not "horse thieves"—a class that, Mr. GREELEY assures us, "are all Democrats," though he deems it possible that "all Democrats are not horse thieves." Since TWEED, SWEENEY and the Tammany thieves in general are for GREELEY there need be no doubt where the horse gentry will go. But then it is barely possible that the other sort of Democrats will not go with them. It is clearly a case where "you pays your money and takes your choice."

IF ONE of the Prussian *Gardes du corps* tells the truth, it is not an utterly idle hope that we are some day to be blessed with a visit from "our FRITZ." The musician says that, at the last parade before their departure from Berlin, the Prince said: "You are going to the great American republic beyond the Atlantic ocean. I envy you that and would gladly go with you if I could only find leisure for it. However, I hope some time in the future to go there." *Si non e vero e ben trovato*, that is, the words were good words for His Imperial Highness to say, and they were characteristic of the Prince, too, unless all accounts misrepresent him. It is a fashion of the Hohenzollern princes to undergo a sudden change or seeming change of character on becoming kings. "FRITZ" will probably prove an exception.

DEPRECATING the severity of the *Nation's* strictures on Mr. GREELEY, the Springfield *Republican* maintains that President GRANT stands as the distinct representative of nearly everything which the *Nation* has been opposing in political affairs for the last two or three years, and observes: "That paper has, therefore, put itself in the false and singularly weak position of 'going back on itself,'" and thinks that it owes more than this to its aims and reputation. The *Nation* is, of course, abundantly able to take care of itself, but when it comes to a question of consistency, one is naturally tempted to inquire what the *Republican* thinks of Mr. GREELEY's achievements in the way of "going back on himself?" If the *Nation* has put itself in a weak and false position, in what terms is the amazing topsy-turvey of the Liberal candidate to be described? The *Republican* says the *Nation's* advocacy of President GRANT is a blow to itself. Perhaps it will next be good enough to state what relation the candidature of Mr. GREELEY bears to himself, viewed in the light of constant devotion to principle.

THE nominations by the bolting "Liberals" of WILLIAM L. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, for President, and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, of New York, for Vice President, considering the circumstances, are as "fit to be made" as those of GREELEY and BROWN. But we conclude that their only significance consists in the fact that GREELEY and BROWN are not going to receive the votes of all of those who went to Cincinnati to find a way to "beat GRANT," and that, after all, beating GREELEY is most to be desired. These worthy nominees may or may not accept. Whether they do or do not, GREELEY will not be benefited. Those engaged in the movement are only a little more pronounced than tens of thousands of others whose first choice is not GRANT, but who, as between GRANT and GREELEY, will go for GRANT. As indicating the feeling which is manifesting itself in various ways against GREELEY and in favor of GRANT, as a matter of choice on principle and interest, among those who might have been united on ADAMS or some such candidate, the bolting nominations possess a decided significance.

IN LUDICROUS unconsciousness of the moral which it conveys, the Missouri *Republican* makes proud and prominent editorial mention of the complaint of a subscriber of that journal, residing in the interior of the State, that his paper is nearly worn out when it reaches him. "A lot of impecunious loungers around the postoffice regard it as common property, and devour the contents as soon as the mail arrives. The people of that section are all for GREELEY," the correspondent, with delightful *naivette*, adds; and this the *Republican* evidently considers something worth boasting of. Our contemporary is too zealous to be wise. In parading the enthusiasm of the people, care should be taken to keep out of sight the fact that GREELEYISM thrives best in localities where but one newspaper is taken at a postoffice, and where the inhabitants consist principally of "impecunious loungers," since in exactly the degree in which the rag-tag and bobtail rally to the candidate's support, the industrious, intelligent and reading masses of the country will be apt to turn their backs upon him. The *Republican* should be be more discreet, or it will damage the very cause whose success it has most at heart.

WHEN one is thoroughly blinded with rage he is likely to be fully as dangerous to his friends as to his enemies. Thus the Chicago *Times*, in condemning the recent resolution of the United States Senate, granting Senators compensation from the beginning of the term for which they were elected, providing no legal predecessors have received salary for any part of it, charges that "Gen. RANSOM, the new Radical Senator from North Carolina, succeeded in obtaining pay for more than a year's salary, which he never performed in the Senate, half the time having elapsed before his election, and the remainder before he took his seat." The decision of the Senate was based upon the ground that a State had a right to be represented in the Senate at all times, but the point of the joke in the case under reference lies in the fact that Senator RANSOM served in the rebel army from the beginning to the close of the war, was elected to the Senate by a Democratic Legislature, and is a Democrat of the strictest Bourbon persuasion. The *Times* should either modify its hostility to "Radicalism" somewhat, or undergo a course of elementary instruction concerning current political events.

THE project for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, by way of the thirty-fifth parallel, is still being earnestly discussed by the business men and capitalists of St. Louis and San Francisco. A meeting was held in St. Louis, a few days ago, to hear commissioners appointed on behalf of the city of San Francisco, to investigate the affairs of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, with a view to joint co-operation in the construction of the road known as the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad. It has been estimated that subscriptions amounting to $25,000,000 will be required to complete the road. Of this, California promises to take $15,000,000, and it is expected that St. Louis will guarantee the remaining $10,000,000. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one; and although the speakers conceded the importance and advantages of the two other projects of a similar nature now before the country—the Northern Pacific, and that by way of the thirty-second parallel of latitude—yet they held that neither of these was constructed in the interest of St. Louis, which requires and imperatively demands for its development the construction of a more central railway—one which will be below the snow line and above the zone of heat—and make that city the inland distributing point of the trade from China, India, Japan and the islands of the sea. The project is a gigantic one, and if it shall be consummated by the combined energies of the two great States more directly interested, it will redound greatly to their credit as well as pecuniary advantage.

"LOOK AT THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS."

The Pittsburgh *Post* very properly proposes to "look at the official documents" to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports designed to injure Gen. HARTRANFT before the public. We accept the proposal and will freely abide the result. The report of Senator WALLACE, the distinguished Democrat, in the EVANS case, is the document which the *Post* consults, but is able to find nothing that is not favorable to to HARTRANFT. In only one instance is Gen. HARTRANFT named or referred to, and that is done in this language:

> "In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans's) charge for collection from the United States. Auditor General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress he finally consented. He declined to give them to him at a commission of ten per cent., but made a special agreement for an equitable compensation to be fixed by Hartranft. The claims were then taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and settlement.

Here Senator WALLACE and the entire committee testify that Gen. HARTRANFT declined to give EVANS the ten per cent. commission. EVANS was the regular State Agent, appointed by the Governor under the authority granted by the Legislature. He had been abundantly vouched for and no breath of suspicion had been heard concerning his transactions. It is doubtful whether Gen. HARTRANFT as Auditor General could have refused to recognize him as the State Agent or disregarded the request of Gov. GEARY to furnish the vouchers. It is to his eternal credit that he did hesitate about granting the request of the Governor to do so, and it is the highest evidence in his favor—and Senator WALLACE and the entire committee meant so to be understood—that he "declined to give the vouchers to him at a commission of ten per cent., but made an agreement for an equitable commission." This is the sum-total of General HARTRANFT's connection with EVANS, and it is as clear as the sun at unclouded noonday that had the business been entrusted to him the State would have suffered no loss. From first to last it was in other hands, and by legislative authority. If it was abused and the State suffered loss, no honest man will pretend the blame attaches to Gen. HARTRANFT. The correctness of his share in the business is distinctly certified to by Senator WALLACE and the committee.

But let us "look at the official documents" further: The Committee was directed by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the truth or falsity of representations made by correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and *Sun*, wherein the slanders now retailed against Gen. HARTRANFT were made. The Committee performed its duty faithfully, and here is the report, signed by Senator WALLACE and the entire Committee:

> "On the 29th of February, 1872, a resolution and a reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* of the preceding day were referred to the committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected on John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacity. It was made our duty to investigate these charges and ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolutions and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication in the *Tribune* were prepared by Strahan, counsel of Evans, Evans himself or Dr. William Payne, one of his bail, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the House of Representatives and Senate; THAT THE FACTS CHARGED IN THE RESOLUTIONS RECITED IN THE COMMUNICATION ARE UNTRUE; that in pursuance of this inquiry we called before us all of the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transactions charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York *Sun* and the New York *Tribune* reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity; that these have been based upon data furnished either by Dr. William Payne or some other friend of George O. Evans; AND THAT ON CAREFUL INQUIRY OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH WE FIND THAT THE SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE IN THE SAID COMMUNICATIONS ARE NOT TRUE."

A more complete vindication than is this of Gen. HARTRANFT neither himself nor his friends could desire.

But the *Post* quotes from the testimony of EVANS himself; but not one word reflecting in any manner on Gen. HARTRANFT. The public should understand that EVANS was acting pursuant to an appointment from the Governor, that the business was wholly transacted by and between themselves; that Gen. HARTRANFT as soon as it was known that EVANS was a defaulter caused proceedings to be instituted against him, which he, with Treasurer MACKEY, pushed to the last extremity, and finally urged the investigation which the Senate subsequently prosecuted. Did this show complicity with EVANS, fear of consequences, or anything whatever that was improper? Is it not the best proof that there could be that he was in no manner complicated, was intent solely on doing his duty, and that he did it faithfully and fearlessly? Let reasonable men answer for themselves.

But EVANS's testimony is on record. This man EVANS, could he have done so, would have blasted Gen. HARTRANFT, for it was he who was on his track. The motive was present with him; the opportunity was afforded him; but desperate as was the straight in which he had been placed by Gen. HARTRANFT, he was compelled to testify, and did testify, "I NEVER PAID A DOLLAR TO ANY STATE OFFICIAL." But he referred to a loan of $7,000 made to Gen. HARTRANFT nearly a year before, and this is harped upon by Gen. HARTRANFT's enemies as proof of complicity with EVANS, notwithstanding that he was all the time pushing EVANS to the wall, and doing his utmost to make him either disgorge or go to the penitentiary.

Now, the history of this $7,000 transaction is simply this: Early in 1871, Gen. HARTRANFT applied to a Philadelphia banker for a loan of six or seven thousand dollars,—which, in passing we will observe, he would hardly have done were he, as his enemies intimate, having the free use of the State's money,—which in the state of the money market it was not convenient for the banker to make. This he communicated to Gen. HARTRANFT, saying at the same time that he would endeavor to have him accommodated. The banker knowing EVANS, and that he had a balance to his account, the money was obtained from him. The only previous intercourse between HARTRANFT and EVANS was that detailed in the quotation from WALLACE's report above, and EVANS's irregularities were not then known. As soon as Gen. HARTRANFT heard of them he sought EVANS in Philadelphia and without pausing long enough to permit him to go for the due bill paid him the money, principal and interest, taking a receipt therefor. The business was virtually with the banker, and there is no phase or coloring in the transaction that reflects in the least possible degree on Gen. HARTRANFT. His whole conduct was straightforward and correct. Probably there might be found not less than a dozen of men to whom EVANS lent money—the money which ought to have been in the State Treasury, and would have been had the Legislature confided the business to Gen. HARTRANFT's hands—and who might, with equal propriety, be charged with complicity with EVANS's fraud.

The naked truth is, Gen. HARTRANFT's acts, official and private, will bear the light of day. YERKES, the swindling broker and penitentiary convict, and EVANS—who is even more guilty and has thus far escaped the penitentiary through no fault of Gen. HARTRANFT—for he has pursued him from pillar to post, are the very ones who have breathed the slightest suspicion against him. YERKES probably expected to earn a pardon in case Gen. HARTRANFT was defeated and BUCKALEW elected, and EVANS, after all, was forced to vindicate Gen. HARTRANFT by declaring that he "never paid a dollar to any State official."

With the *Post* and all enemies of Gen HARTRANFT we say, "look at the official documents."

THE Civil Service Reform, for which the the country is so largely indebted to General GRANT, is soon to be put into practical operation in the New York Custom House and Sub-Treasury. The Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department have been in session for some days in New York, making the preliminary arrangements for a thorough reformation in the manner of appointing officials. The chief officers have been consulted by the Board, a thorough understanding arrived at, and at the earliest practicable moment this promised reform will be put in operation. The rules adopted are substantially those in operation in all the Government offices in Washington, and no appointment or promotion will be hereafter made, except in accordance with the result of a competitive examination. The large number of appointees throughout the country, there being over fourteen thousand in the Treasury Department, will render it impossible for the Board of Examiners to inform themselves personally as to the merits of the applicants, and the examinations will be conducted by sub-boards appointed by the several offices. The fact that the important offices of the government in the city of New York are hereafter to be filled without reference to the political influence of the applicants or their backers, and solely on account of merit, is one of great significance, and marks an era in our political history. This reform has been found one of the most difficult to accomplish—so difficult that many able politicians thought it useless to attempt it. But under Gen. GRANT's instructions, and in pursuance of his settled purpose, it is steadily progressing. If it shall prove successful in New York, of which there can hardly be a doubt, it will be applied in every city in the Union. Those who are in favor of giving this reform a fair test, will find that a sufficient reason for voting for the re-election of President GRANT.

NOTHING TO BE SORRY FOR.

At Geneva the arbitration business drags its slow length along in a manner well adapted to irritate those impatient spirits who fail to consider the huge ponderosity of the affair. With reference to the final result of the deliberations of the arbitrators, national agents, and counsellors as regards the fate of the Treaty, hope and despondency are at present pretty evenly balanced, and it would be foolish to bet largely on either side. As matters now stand, the only persons who seem especially worthy of sympathetic commiseration are those unhappy politicians on each side of the Atlantic, who believe that their respective nations have been involved in irreparable dishonor. For Britons who take such a melancholy view of the effects of the Treaty an American must be very good natured who has any compassion to spare. They must even be left to the great consoler, time, and if the consolation thence derived should prove feeble and unsatisfactory, it can not be helped. The misery of a small body of our compatriots over what seems to them the indelible disgrace brought upon the American name by the recent negotiations is better entitled to consideration and indulgence. Their woe is not at all hopeless, and may be confidently expected to give way to complacency if not joy on the application of easily accessible remedies. To ascribe their sorrow to lack of knowledge might be impolite, and we prefer to refer it to lack of reflection; which is a deficiency quite pardonable under the circumstances of the country. The pending Presidential election is a most weighty business, and these disconsolate ones feel that much of it rests upon their shoulders. Then, despite their patriotism and their resolution not to mingle foreign and domestic questions, the temptation sometimes proves irresistible to assail the President on account of the treaty.

In considering the conduct of the Administration in the late proceedings touching the Alabama claims it must not be forgotten that we are not yet in possession of all the information necessary to a just judgment. The facts hitherto given to the public are fragmentary, and important gaps have to be supplied by the imagination. In view of all the details with which we are acquainted it is safe to say that at the present moment the American Government unmistakably occupies vantage ground in the controversy. That it was a mistake to advance the indirect claims in the American case, can not be denied, and the mistake was intensified by the vehement *ad captandum* style in which they were urged. But throughout the entire subsequent controversy on the subject of dispute thus raised, we doubt not that candid foreigners will admit that American bearing and language have appeared in favorable contrast to British bearing and language. While in Parliament and in the English press the subject was treated with undue violence and bad manners, on this side of the sea, with insignificant exceptions, moderation of tone and fairness of argument have marked the discussion of the subject both in the newspapers and in the national Legislature. In justice to the English, however, it ought to be remembered that whatever captious objections, obstinacy, and improprieties have characterised their dealing with the great subject, have been largely due to the interference of those arrogant aristocrats whose ignorance and prejudices involved their country in the Alabama embarrassment, and who are still almost as incapable as ever of comprehending either the resources or the spirit of the American people. These are the men who have forced the Liberal Cabinet now in power to stickle about trifles. And the patience and long suffering with which President GRANT for great and beneficent ends has borne their quibbling and haggling, sustained under the trial by the tolerant magnanimity of his constituents, redound, we doubt not, to the honor of both in the estimation of the world. The talk of some American papers about "backing down," "playing the lamb," etc. is not creditable. It is not thus that the English people interpret the President's quiet and reasonable forbearance, and its approval by the American people. Though still not as well informed as they ought to be, they know too much about the Yankee nation to suspect for a moment that its members are deficient in courage and public spirit. Even the Lords, temporal and spiritual, give us credit for these qualities. In the little book used for half a century by English governesses and tutors in teaching little boys and girls geography, "energetic, brave, high-spirited," are the epithets associated with the American name, and nothing has happened to cause a revision of the manual in that passage. As even the largest sum of money involved in the present controversy is a trifle of concern to only a few persons, even Tories can put no other interpretation on American patience and concession than our sincere desire for international peace and good will. Judging Americans by themselves, they have not heretofore given them credit for entertaining such sentiments, and in the future relations of the two countries the best results are to be hoped for from the demonstration; not to mention that it was absolutely necessary in order to fasten upon the English the responsibility of destroying the treaty, if such is to be its fate.

JARNDYCE VS. JARNDYCE.

The subject of "French spoliations," lately brought before Congress in the report of Mr. MYERS, is so ancient an affair that many intelligent readers, if they happen to be young, are quite in the dark as to the meaning of the phrase. A reader of this class recently demanded, with some irritation of manner, "*when* were we spoiled by the French? and if they spoiled us, why were they not made to pay the bill?" It would also seem that some of our French citizens have been in a state of mystification on the subject, and have been led to suspect some connection between these alleged "spoliations" and the decay of American sympathy for France. In reality, the words "French spoliations" refer to certain claims with which the Frenchmen of to-day have no concern, the claimants being American citizens and the party expected to answer the demand being the Government of the United States. The bill has been now waiting for liquidation nearly three quarters of a century, and with the accumulated interest, amounts to several millions of dollars.

King LOUIS XVI's agreement to aid our fathers in the Revolution with a little army, with a subsidy of six millions of francs, and with the guaranty of a loan of ten millions more in Holland, was an act of less romantic generosity than it is sometimes supposed to have been. In return for the guaranty of American independence, the United States guaranteed to France forever her North American possessions, and entered into an alliance against Great Britain, offensive and defensive, which France deemed violated many years afterward, when America, under the guidance of WASHINGTON, refused to assist her in the wars which grew out of her great revolution. The ratification of the JAY treaty and WASHINGTON's famous proclamation of neutrality raised French indignation to such a pitch that French ships of war began to prey upon American commerce, and committed those "spoliations" which are still unsettled. By the convention of the year 1800 a partial arrangement was made which prevented war between the two nations, and then, in 1801, NAPOLEON, First Consul, on the one side, and the United States on the other, arrived at a complete understanding, France desisting from all demands founded upon alleged disregard or violation of treaties, and this country renouncing all claims founded on acts of spoliation committed by France. But this arrest of the controversy between France and the United States did not abolish or get rid of the claims for indemnification which had been urged for many years by American citizens. They had been made against France; in future the claimants must look to their own Government for satisfaction, it having assumed the obligation of paying them. Patiently or impatiently the sufferers through successive generations have been looking in that quarter ever since 1801 for their money without ever receiving a cent. Forty-one Congressional committees have at different times considered the claims and urgently recommended their settlement. Five different times an act has been passed by the Senate for the payment of the debt. Twice Congress has voted five millions of dollars for the purpose, its act in each case having been vetoed by the President, one by POLK and one by PIERCE. As already remarked, the subject again occupied the attention of Congress two or three weeks ago, and the second Wednesday of next December has been fixed upon for its future consideration. As there is no doubt about the justice of the claim, we may hope that the long suit will then terminate in the success of the claimants. The case affords poor encouragement for those who wish our own Government to assume the Alabama claims.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

The northwest boundary question has again been brought prominently into view, by the appointment of joint commissioners to run the boundary line through the forests, lakes and rivers from an initial point to the Rocky Mountains. This question has given more or less trouble to both countries for many years, and its early settlement would remove a cause of angry discussion, and one which might readily lead to a rupture between the United States and England. In March last Congress passed an act giving the necessary authority, and appropriating money for the purpose. The work is entrusted to the Engineer Bureau of the Army, and officers are now in Washington receiving their instructions. The English party are expected in a few days. In 1870, it may be remembered, complaint was made by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, through the British Minister, that a corps of United States engineers under Captain Heap, in selecting a site for a military station at Pembina, had made astronomical observations which threw the Hudson Bay Company's fort into American territory. This was the result of instructions to Captain Heap to determine the true position of the forty-ninth parallel, along the line of the Red river, or Winnipeg country. This line is four thousand six hundred feet north of that heretofore recognized, and, as it was the work of the United States only, the Dominion authorities, while not denying or admitting its correctness, were unwilling to abide by it. Should this line be recognized, it would place the whole of the Hudson Bay Company's stock of merchandise, and all future importations, subject to the payment of duty to the United States. An understanding was had between the administration and the Governor General of Canada, whereby the United States was not to object to the occupation by British subjects of the disputed territory near Pembina, and the Treasury Department notified the collector not to disturb the existing condition of things on the border until further instructions. The British government then invited the State Department to take steps so that so much of the land boundary to the west of the Lake of the Woods, as has not already been fixed, might be determined and marked, beginning with the Red River country—a distance of eight hundred and fifty miles. This is the work now to be done, and the officers of the two countries will enter upon it immediately. There is no reason to apprehend serious difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory result. The decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan question, which he has announced himself ready to deliver, may finally settle all matters relating to the boundary between the United States and the British provinces from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

HOW CAN THESE THINGS BE?

It is probably in accordance with the nature and fitness of things that, when a man is smitten with the tender passion, he should in a greater or less degree admire, or profess to admire, every individual member of the family of his inamorata. There is such a thing, however, as overshooting the mark. Affection sometimes gets the bitts of judgment between its teeth and goes off at a break-neck gallop; and in such a case it is not at all unlikely that if the infatuated were called upon to describe the characteristics of a satyr he would write him down as a felicitous cross between HYPERION and JOVE. These reflections apropos of the *Tribune's* excessively laudatory notice of Judge THOMPSON, Democratic candidate for re-election to the Supreme Bench of this State, and of ex-Senator HENDRICKS, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. With respect to Judge THOMPSON the *Tribune*, unless its memory has become sadly impaired, will recollect that not many years ago it spoke in a very different strain, its own files containing a story concerning certain naturalization papers, with the seal of the Court attached by his brother-in-law, Clerk of the Court, which by no means indicated a high standing of political or personal morality. If we mistake not the *Tribune* also at one time had something to say regarding the political case of THOMPSON *versus* MERCUR, of a not very complimentary character to the former. How does it come about that there has been so radical a change of opinion concerning him on the part of that journal, while the facts and circumstances which formed the basis of its previous strictures remain uncontradicted or unexplained by itself? Is it because he is a relative of the damsel of whom the Liberal swain is so desperately enamored?

So too with regard to Mr. HENDRICKS, whom the *Tribune* calls "the ablest and most unsullied statesman which Indiana has in recent years produced"—the facts being that his entire political record is against him. He was one of the most earnest advocates of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; a prominent defender of the Kansas border ruffian policy; an indorser of the DRED SCOTT decision; a bitter opponent of Mr. LINCOLN as a sectional candidate, under whose administration, he declared, the constitutional rights of the South would be subverted, and he exerted himself in every possible way to defeat the very measures which the *Tribune* at that time was advocating with all its great earnestness and ability. He has since given no sign of recantation of his views or repentance for having obstructed the victorious progress of the National cause. He simply accepts the Liberal formula and consents to pronounce its shibboleth, in order that, if possible, he may steal in and possess the land. Time was when the *Tribune* would have pealed its notes of warning concerning these men all along the line. But that was before the candidate had surrendered to the blandishments of the siren who has led him astray.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS COMING AROUND.

The Philadelphia *Press* is correcting itself regarding General HARTRANFT, and coming around to his support. In the issue of Saturday it says:

> "The *Press* has never said that he [Hartranft] is personally dishonest, but it has not concealed the fact that his associates and surroundings are not of the best class and type."

In other words, "it has not concealed" that General HARTRANFT is supported by Senator CAMERON, between whom and Colonel FORNEY there is just now—although until recently they were bosom friends—a deadly feud. If this is a good reason for opposing General HARTRANFT, it is equally so for opposing General GRANT, whom Senator CAMERON supports with no less earnestness than he supports HARTRANFT. With the testimony which the *Press* now bears, that General HARTRANFT is not "personally dishonest" (which is entirely unimportant, except as it bears on the attitude of the *Press*,) and previous testimony from the same quarter, that he is as brave a soldier as ever drew sword and a capable Auditor General, opposition to our candidate for Governor is virtually abandoned by the *Press*. If the editor of that paper wants to reach Senator CAMERON in the present contest he can do so without striking at Gen. GRANT through HARTRANFT. The Senator's term expires on the fourth of March next, and on the next Legislature will devolve the duty of electing his successor. To make the issue in choosing members of the Legislature would be entirely legitimate, and here—if he is so disposed—the editor of the *Press* should urge his suit. Were he to do so he would probably find followers—not so, however, in any course that tends to turn the State and Nation over to the Democrats.

There is other evidence that the editor of the *Press* is coming around to the support of Gen. HARTRANFT—at least, that he will not longer oppose his election. In the same issue is the following:

> "It is a falsehood, mildly speaking, to say that the *Press* is advocating the election of Charles R. Buckalew to the Governorship of this State. It has not said anything in his favor, and its only words upon which this construction can be placed is an article upon his speech accepting the nomination at Reading."

We will say that there has been every appearance of support of BUCKALEW and consequent hostility to General GRANT in the course of the *Press*. We are glad to receive the assurance that it has been misunderstood. Its hostility is to CAMERON only. Let Colonel FORNEY hold to his position then, if he feels so disposed, and "fight it out on that line;" but let him not be guilty of the folly of attempting to destroy the Republican party to carry his point.

EVERY indication of progress in any part of South America is or ought to be interesting to us of the North. It is certainly a sign of improvement that a college with European professors has been established and opened for the reception of students at Quito, in Equador. The college comprehends schools for the fine arts, an astronomical observatory and a polytechnical department for the education of engineers and others, by whom science may be applied in the subjugation of nature. On the other hand, we learn that at Cordova, so famous in the history of the Jesuit missions in South America, the inhabitants, at the instigation of the clergy, seem resolved to abolish the Central Railroad, which connects Buenos Ayres with the upper provinces. It does not appear that the mere rails, timbers, etc., gave the people any serious concern. But the locomotive, at first gazed at in terror and astonishment, they finally concluded to be a "diabolical invention," while the passengers, hurried along by it with such fearful rapidity and noise, were supposed to be imps and retainers of the evil artist by whose inspiration the monster had been made. At any rate they were lately received with showers of stones by the people of Cordova, who then proceeded to tear up the road. Semi-civilized people, when first placed in view of a locomotive in action, nearly always, we believe, conclude that it is a supernatural creature. Thus the Hindoos at Allahabad prostrated themselves at the sight and then gathered around the huge image to offer it *pujah*, the worship due to a god. The good Cordovans, accustomed under sacerdotal guidance to resist the Devil, acted consistently enough.

HOW ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA?

The *Tribune* asks: "How about Pennsylvania?" In its attempt to gain an answer it quotes from a Huntingdon Republican paper some comments of such unsatisfactory import that we will undertake to relieve its anxiety. And let us be candid about it. In regard to a portion of the Republican State ticket there exists some dissatisfaction, created by misrepresentations, and consequent misapprehension regarding Gen. HARTRANFT. But Gen. HARTRANFT is a pure, honest and an abused man; and furthermore he is a tried patriot, whom the people of Pennsyvania have twice indorsed at the polls. Col FORNEY, who is the only man known to have received a portion of the EVANS swag, to cover his own shame has raised a cry against him, when the fact is that it was HARTRANFT that commenced suit against EVANS on account of his delinquencies. Had he, as FORNEY tries to make people believe, been a participant, (like FORNEY) in the swindle, would he have done this? The Republicans of Pennsylvania, as a body, are high toned and honorable, and will not sanction wrong. And there is no danger of their visiting on General HARTRANFT the sins of others. FORNEY is completely in the toils of McCLURE who thus uses the *Press* and its editor to defeat GRANT. It is not HARTRANFT that is meant, but GRANT; for McCLURE knows that the way to beat GRANT is to beat HARTRANFT first. And precisely this is the game. It will succeed, if a sufficient number of Republicans can be drawn into it by McCLURE, FORNEY & Co. It is preposterous, however, to suppose that such a thing is possible. We can tell the *Tribune* that Pennsylvania will be Republican in October, and will vote for GRANT and WILSON in November. Because McCLURE, FORNEY & Co. with the taint of EVANS on their garments, don't like HARTRANFT, misrepresent him, invent falsehoods about him and misinterpret his actions, the Republicans are not going over to Greeleyism, or do anything in October that will tend to defeat GRANT in November.

DISBANDING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy have at last reached the parting of the ways. Two things are evident, unless something akin to the miraculous should in the meantime intervene. First, that HORACE GREELEY will be nominated at Baltimore, and second, that his nomination will irretrievably disrupt the Democratic party. The Chicago *Times*, which, whatever may be thought of the intrinsic character of its political opinions and principles, deservedly ranks among the ablest and most consistent Democratic journals of the country, having but one if any superior in point of importance and influence, distinctly and specifically proclaims that the nomination of Mr. GREELEY will be regarded as the signal for the complete and final disbandment of the Democratic organization. *Sauve qui peut* will thenceforward be the cry. Each individual member of the party will be wholly absolved from his party obligations, and wholly free to contract whatever new friendships or alliances inclination or prudence may dictate. Under such circumstances, the *Times* distinctly declares, Democrats will have just as good a right to vote for GRANT as for GREELEY, without having either their motives or their acts called in question by any one—an idea which it is likely has already suggested itself to hundreds of Democratic minds, and will obtain a lodgment in the minds of thousands more, as the naked and unconditional character of the surrender is reflected upon. The *Times* represents the views and sentiments of a large and important element of the Democracy, and its utterances on this matter, in view of the facts and circumstances of the case, may be taken as a formal notification of the course intended to be pursued.

MINISTER CRAMER, diplomatic representative of the United States at the Court of Denmark, may not be a specially important personage, but every one, high or low, distinguished or obscure, is entitled to be treated with common fairness and justice, and no man has a right to assail the conduct and character of another unless he is sure of his grounds, or, at least, has a good deal better basis for his strictures than mere vague rumor and report. It will be recollected that among the accusations brought against President GRANT by Senator SUMNER in his late speech, was one charging him with retaining Mr. CRAMER in the public service, notwithstanding that he had been "guilty of indiscretions inconsistent with his trust." This officer was appointed to his present position by President JOHNSON, but he is a relative of President GRANT by marriage, whence, of course, the censorious imputation of the Massachusetts Senator. The opposition press has also, for some time past, indulged in constant attacks upon Mr. CRAMER's moral and official character, charging him with frequenting low places of amusement, and with conducting himself generally in a manner unbecoming an officer of the Republic. Now, although it is said that falsehood will travel a league while truth is putting on its boots, yet slow-paced and sure-footed honesty is pretty sure to get the best of it in the long run. Accordingly, the press of Copenhagen, where the "indiscretions" alleged by Senator SUMNER were said to have been committed, unanimously pronounce the statements which have been made concerning Mr. CRAMER to be absolutely false from beginning to end, while the vindication is made yet more complete by the voluntary testimony of a number of prominent Danish citizens, and representatives of foreign powers residing at Copenhagen, certifying to the efficient and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the high esteem in which he is held alike in Court circles, by his diplomatic colleagues and in society generally. We refer to the matter simply for the sake of remarking that it is to be hoped those journals which have been so swift to give credence and currency to the calumnies concerning him, will have the fairness to give equal publicity to their refutation. We shall see.

FREQUENTING indecent theaters was not the only folly committed by the Prince of Wales when lately in Paris. Two paintings admitted to the Exhibition of this year were ordered by M. THIERS to be withdrawn on account of their being grossly offensive to the Germans. As, though already sold, the paintings are still to be seen at GOUPIL's, the Prince took pains, it seems, to display his admiration for them, and as he could not procure the pictures themselves, he ordered a photograph of each of them. To us reupblicans this would seem a demonstration of no mighty importance to any body. In Europe the subject is not thus viewed. The fact was at once telegraphed to the London *Daily News*, and became the subject of comment in the English press, and, of course, in English society. Not only so, but a distinguished German republican takes the circumstance as the subject of a letter to a German American newspaper of which he is the regular correspondent, and dilates at length on the Prince's anti-German spirit. It seems that while WALES was lying at the point of death, some of his attendants were chiefly concerned that his premature decease would interfere with, in fact explode, those schemes of vengeance upon the Fatherland which His Royal Highness was known to entertain; a statement which reminds one of Fee-Faw-Fum. However, it is, no doubt, mere fact that the Prince has for several years been looked upon as the head of an anti-German party in England. His marriage with the pretty princess of Denmark, sometimes called the Danish Rose, was the result of a scheme of Lord PALMERSTON, who wished to enlist the interest of England for the Danes against the Prussians. Ever since the Prince has shown himself faithful to the party who in continental politics sympathize with France and hate the Germans. As his mother, the Queen, has always been the chief of the opposite party, the Prince has also been true to the traditions of the heirs apparent of his Royal House, which require the Prince of Wales to be in opposition to the reigning sovereign.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* states its belief that the real reason that Col. Forney's otherwise inexplicable course is to be found in connection with the Evans war claims, and says: "We express this opinion regretfully, and after a fruitless search in all other directions for a satisfactory answer to the questions so frequently asked concerning this subject."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said by physicians that asparagus is very beneficial in cases of rheumatism and gout. Slight cases are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage.

And now a schism has made its appearance in the Greek Church. The Bulgarian Exarch, when recently officiating before a numerous congregation, studiously omitted the name of the Greek Patriarch from the Liturgy; and the Archimandrate afterwards read the firman proclaiming the independence of the Bulgarian Church. The Ecumenical Patriarch has issued a pastoral letter excommunicating the Bulgarian Patriarch, anathematizing two Bulgarian bishops, and inflicting upon another eternal pains.

The system of "packing" telegraphic messages by means of a pre-arranged cipher code is exciting attention abroad. The government telegraphic department in England has given notice that it can and will prohibit the system of packing messages, and intimates that unless the company voluntarily retires from business, rates will be so arranged as to destroy that business.

An Austrian *savant* is said to have discovered by means of a microscope, in a stone taken from the pyramid of Dashour, many interesting particulars connected with the life of the ancient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of the mud of the Nile, chopped straw and sand, thus confirming what the Bible and Herodotus have handed down to us as to the Egyptian method of brickmaking.

A high medical authority affirms that eight men to three women are afflicted with enlargement of the heart, and the reason is, that the men have more work and more anxiety to undergo. It has been supposed heretofore that women have nearly a monopoly of the heart difficulty.

A few days ago the waters of Lake Ontario rose two feet and three or four inches above the ordinary level, then receded about the same distance below the usual level, making a variation in the height of the water of nearly or quite four feet and a half every twenty minutes. There was no storm or other apparent cause for the commotion.

It is a remarkable fact that, though ninety out of every hundred of the children in the Industrial Schools of New York are the offspring of drunkards, not one of the thousands who have gone forth from them has been known to have fallen into intemperate habits. Under the elevating influences of the school, they imperceptibly grow out of the habits of their mothers and fathers, and never acquire the appetite.

Three inventions are badly needed: one to set type, one to pick cotton, and one, it is said, to hull rice for family use. The first is nearly given up as impossible; the second has been the subject of some very ingenious combinations, none of which have fully succeeded, and the third yet awaits its fortunate discoverer. These three roads to wealth are open to any one in need of money.

Cincinnati plumes herself on the possession of a troupe of Mexican vaqueros, who are giving exhibitions of their skill in horsemanship and with the lasso. The local reporters are in raptures over their performances.

Liberalism is said to be rapidly gaining headway among the unterrified of New York city. The small-pox always spreads fastest in unclean localities.

On the first of next month, according to the new postal code, we are to have three hundred new money order post offices in the United States, and arrangements are now in process for putting them in operation. This will complete the number of three thousand money order offices in the country.

The Connecticut insurance companies are urging before the Finance Committee of the Legislature a new scheme for taxation, which proposes to exempt the reserve fund, and lay the burden of taxation upon whatever surplus assets the companies may have. The result of this plan would be to diminish the taxes of the companies, and considerably decrease the revenue they now furnish the State.

The manufacture of campaign medals, hundreds thousands of which are sold at every Presidential election, has already commenced at Waterbury, Connecticut.

It should be generally known that water standing over night in the lead or copper pipes in houses accumulates enough poison to become dangerous for drinking or cooking purposes. Cases of poisoning have been traced also to water that had remained for a considerable time in an ordinary ice-pitcher—a most alarming discovery when one considers how general the use of metallic ice-pitchers has become.

Multitudes of swallows were observed the other day perching upon the wires of some of the telegraph lines near Boston. It is supposed that the wires vibrated from that city with the strain of "When the swallows homeward fly," and so entranced the birds.

Lafayette College, at Easton, in this State, has added a practical course of mining and engineering studies to its curriculum, which, in view of its location in the midst of the mining regions, is a wise step on the part of its trustees.

Alabama hires out its convicts to work on the railroads. Each has an iron spike about eighteen inches long around his ankle, held by a chair which reaches up to the waist. This contrivance keeps them from running. They trip and fall whenever making the experiment. The contractors feed, clothe and guard the convicts and pay the State forty cents a day for each man's labor. For every six months they faithfully work on the road a month is taken from their term of imprisonment.

The celebrated maxim of President Lincoln, "Not to swap horses while fording the stream," was, it seems, expressed centuries ago by Cyrus, King of Persia, in directing his troops to take up their several stations, when he said, "When the contest is about to begin there is no longer time for any chariot to unyoke the horses for a change."

A movement has been commenced in Glasgow which has for its object the establishment of an engineering and boiler making business on the co-operative principle on a large scale.

Fully resolved to have a cold-water Governor, the prohibitionists of Michigan have nominated Henry Fish for that office. The campaign is said to be going on swimmingly.

Quite recently an enthusiastic Georgian changed the name of his hotel in Dalton from the Georgia House to the Greeley House. A week afterward it was struck by lightning. The owner is considering the propriety of suing Mr. Greeley for consequential damages.

An Englishman of leisure made an index of several daily papers, English and American, for the period of our late war; and this index he now proposes to publish under the title of a "Record of Journalistic Contradictions; or, Prophets Come to Grief." A supplementary volume devoted to predictions concerning the Presidential election, would not be amiss.

An important discovery of coal has recently been made near Missouri Valley, Iowa, three veins having been struck ranging from thirty to forty-two inches in depth, eighty feet below the surface, and the indications are that they will yield abundantly. Strong indications of coal have also been found near Council Bluffs of late.

The lively little English sparrows imported into New York have done good service in their adopted home. The measuring worm has succumbed to their watchful eyes and sharp beaks. Since this triumph, they have selected flies and mosquitoes as the dainties with which to regale themselves.

A movement is on foot among the members of the New York Stock Exchange to enlarge the Fourth of July holiday so as to embrace the succeeding two days, and thus postpone business from the evening of July 3 to the beginning of the next week.

A heavy fall of blood colored rain occurred in southern Italy simultaneously with the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The particles of sand which caused the color are found by analysis to be exactly similar to the sand of the African deserts. Did the commotion extend so far?

Denmark has a school furnished for a thousand children. One session is held in the morning and another in the afternoon, and each session is attended by a different body of children, both being under the same general head. The pupils, therefore, attend school only half a day. The system is said to work well, and might perhaps be adopted with advantage in some of our crowded cities.

This is the penalty of disorder. Within the past few years Paris has lost four hundred thousand of its resident inhabitants. The number of vacant apartments exceeds forty thousand. Rents have fallen in a proportion which ranges from one-eighth to one-fourth. The depreciation in the value of land and house property is estimated at twenty per cent.

An ornithological collection for the State of Florida, that shall include specimens of all the birds indigenous to that State, is about to be made. As they are very numerous, and many of them extremely beautiful, such a collection will be very interesting.

The Italian government has announced an open competition for a life-size statue of Joseph Mazzini. All sculptors, foreign and native, are invited to present models. A similar course has been pursued by the committee charged with the erection of a public monument to the memory of the late Vice Admiral de Tegetthoff in the city of Vienna.

PERSONAL.

Tiger Tail, son of old Tiger Tail, the Seminole chief, is peddling pumpkins at Key West, Florida. His father was considered some pumpkins.

The theatrical profession is well represented at the sea shore this summer. Edwin Booth, Lester Wallack, C. W. Tayleure, Chanfrau, J. H. McVicker, James W. Wallack, Edwin Adams, Mrs. Hoey, W. R. Floyd, Theodore Moss, J. W. Albaugh and Maggie Mitchell all have cottages at Long Branch.

The children of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague are her treasures. Her mother places the snug little sum of $250,000 in the bank for each of Kate's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of $50,000 for Kate herself.

General Longstreet, of New Orleans, is said own stock to the amount of $175,000 in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Daniel Dougherty, whose lectures have given so much pleasure to our citizens, sails for Europe next Monday.

There died in Massachusetts lately an eccentric genius named Sol. Hewer Sanborn, who by will bequeathed his mortal remains to Dr. Holmes and Prof. Agassiz, to be prepared and placed in any museum of anatomy chosen by them. Of his skin, two drum heads were to be made, and given as little souvenirs to two friends of his youth, and in return, they were to have beaten upon the drums, at the base of Bunker Hill monument, Yankee Doodle, at sunrise every 17th of June.

A sharp young American woman, a Mrs. Fanny Jordan, seems to have been playing a pretty and profitable game with the King of Bavaria. His Majesty rarely appears in the capital, but leads an isolated life at his villa of Hohenschwangan, where his chief enjoyment is that of music. The lively adventuress went to the place with the sweet and pretty name, and took lodgings at a hotel, determined upon the conquest of the King. Walking out with her *femme de chambre*, when she saw royalty approaching she fell to drawing the beautiful landscape with all her might. The King, who is proud of the scenery, approached the fair artist and opened an affable conversation. Then he invited the engaging Fanny to visit his country seat; and gave her a white mare, a diamond bracelet, his portrait framed in solid gold set with emeralds, and other gifts of great value. Then he lent her money in quite large sums; and then his uncle Leopold, hearing of the matter, employed two Munich detectives to hunt up the antecedents of the enchantress. Learning his determination, she fled, leaving behind her a large trunk containing upwards of a hundred letters from different lovers, but taking with her some $10,000 in money and valuables, the net proceeds of her Hohenschwangan speculation.

The old Catholics of Bavaria have sustained a heavy loss in the death of Count Hegnenberg-Dux, Prime Minister of King Louis I., who died at Munich lately. It was owing to his influence that the Ultramontanists were prevented from persecuting the opponents of the infallibility dogma, and he contributed much to the unification of Germany. The appointment of a successor to the Count will be a subject of much anxiety at present throughout Germany, as the attitude of both political and religious parties in Bavaria is extremely critical.

Miss Virginia Goldschmidt, Jenny Lind's eldest daughter, a young lady of eighteen, is said to possess as glorious a voice as her mother's ever was.

The statement which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Hon. Charles Francis Adams, nominated by the Anti-Secret-Society Convention at Oberlin, was a Mason, is declared by his son to be without the least foundation. He says that his father never had any connection with Free Masonry.

Madame Peschka Leutner is reported to carry off the honors of the Jubilee. Critics say they have rarely seen a more signal success achieved by a new singer, and have rarely known applause to be more worthily bestowed. The immense spaces of the coliseum do not absorb her penetrating voice, and though she seems to put forward no great effort, not a charm of her beautiful vocalization is lost.

The claimants of heirship to Sir Francis Drake, who assembled for the third or fourth time in New York the other day, seem sadly in need of a competent leader. In other words the Drakes have no "dux."

Mrs. Laura Fair is to have a new trial on Monday. Her request to be tried out of San Francisco was refused, and a call for two hundred jurors has been issued. After the long pause between the crime and the present, it will be scarcely possible to bring in the same verdict, however.

The venerable Mrs. Somerville, the well-known authoress of the Connection of the Physical Sciences, now in her ninety-second year, was present and saw the late eruption of Vesuvius.

When Strauss appeared in the Boston Coliseum, in the passage way to the conductor's stand he was wildly cheered, and the waving of handkerchiefs was as the eddying of large snow flakes in the wind. His leading is said to be immensely droll. He divides his time between waving the baton and playing the violin, while his entire body swings, jumps and starts with every note of the music, a species of Partini's "Devil's Dance" *in petto*, or a dancing master on the leader's stand. It took with the audience immensely, nevertheless, and they applauded the little Austrian to the very echo, which was taken up by the roofers above, who were hard at work, and hammered merrily.

Five European Princes, none of whom, however, belong to reigning families, are married to American ladies. In this connection it is *apropos* to mention that the Princess of Holstein-Hoer, an American woman, has sued the relatives of her deceased husband for $2,000,000.

The three principal representatives of the Shakers of this country, namely, Frederic W. Evans, and Elderesses Antoinette Doolittle and Olive Holden, are on a visit to Brooklyn, and stopping at the residence of Theodore Tilton. They are aged and venerable, but in good health, and hold that celibacy conduces to longevity.

Rev. Wm. C. Van Meter, so widely known for his noble work in connection with the Howard Mission, or Home for Little Wanderers, in New York, has left that city for the scene of his new work for the children in the city of Rome, Italy.

The interminable Cheney case is up again in Chicago. The trial is on an application by three members of the church for an injunction to restrain Mr. Cheney from occupying its pulpit and officiating as its rector, for the reason that he is under an ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the Episcopal church. This application is resisted by Mr. Cheney and the officers of the church. The motion for an injunction is not yet decided.

Gratz Brown has promised to visit Arkansas this summer, "because he feels that Arkansas did her part nobly at Cincinnati."

The current rumor that Frederick Hudson is about to return to the management of the *Herald* is authoritatively denied by that gentleman in a letter to a friend in New York. The *Herald* will be managed, as for several years past, by James Gorden Bennett, Jr., who, by the death of his father, becomes sole proprietor of the paper. Mr. Hudson will continue to reside at Concord, Mass.

Out in Missouri there is a venerable couple—Mr. and Mrs. Cheek, who were born in North Carolina respectively in 1769 and 1774, and were married ninety years ago. Mr. Cheek enlisted in Jackson's command, and served under him during the war with the Creek Indians, participating in the battles of Tallahatchie, Talladega, Autosse, Emucfau, Horse Shoe Bend and others of less note, being present when the renowned chief Weatherford surrendered and delivered his last sad speech. They have reared a family of eleven children, all of whom are now living—the youngest, a daughter, being forty-two years old. All have married and have families except one son. The ten families have reared one hundred grandchildren, eighty still living. Twenty-three of these grandchildren have married, forming twenty-three new families with sixty children. Of these great grandchildren fifty are living, some of them old enough to marry. This is a prolific family, remarkable for longevity, honesty, frugality and industry.

It had been thought that Queen Victoria had so far regained her strength that on her return from the north she would be able to resume her public duties. Such, however, is not the case, and the *Lancet* states decidedly that any considerable exertion during the summer months would be sufficient to induce a return of the painful illness with which she suffered last autumn.

Should such an extraordinary event as that of the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency chance to occur, the duties of hostess of the Executive Mansion would devolve upon his eldest daughter, Ida, Mrs. Greeley being a confirmed invalid. Miss Ida Greeley is a young lady of about eighteen of medium height, handsome, with soft dark eyes, shapely features and the fine complexion of her father. A mass of dark brown hair is done up in becoming folds about her head. Her manners are affable and cordial, her conversation ready and sprightly, and she would doubtless preside over the domestic and social concerns of the White House with marked dignity and grace.

One of the numerous stories related in Boston of Strauss is to the effect that when he was in St. Petersburg the fair Russian belles made a frightful series of demands upon him for locks of his hair. Strauss viewed the prospect with alarm. All these souvenirs would leave him bald. Then he had a brilliant idea. His dog was a huge black Newfoundland. Its shaggy coat was of precisely the texture of his hair, and to-day many a Russian album is enriched with a cherished lock of hair from Strauss's dog. When he was coming to this country he could with difficulty be restrained, it is said, from bringing along the dog as a precautionary measure for a similar emergency.

It appears that the grave of General E. D. Baker, the brilliant orator and brave soldier who fell at Ball's Bluff early in the war, and was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, near San Francisco, has been sadly neglected, and the Portland *Oregonian* calls upon the citizens of Oregon to raise funds toward the erection of a monument over it.

Darwin says he is simply seeking for truth; admits that his theories are not proven, and states that he does not offer his doubtful suppositions as evidence against well-established convictions.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1872.

The story in to-day's *Press*, that Mr. Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, admits in private that Hartranft cannot be elected, and that Grant is the real drag on the ticket, is denounced by Mr. Errett as false from beginning to end, and the whole *Press* article is without foundation. H. O. N.

NEW CASTLE, PA., June 22, 1872.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As it will soon be the duty of the Republican State Central Committee to place in nomination an additional candidate for Congressman at large, and as the East is already represented on the ticket, in Samuel Todd, it is nothing more than fair and right that the West should name a candidate for the position. The name of General Robert B. McComb, of Lawrence county, has been mentioned favorably in this connection. General McComb was originally a Whig, and has been a very decided and consistent Republican since the organization of the party. He is a lawyer of large experience, and having served three terms in the Legislature, he proved himself the ablest representative Lawrence county ever had at Harrisburg. He has always been a strong tariff man, and is thoroughly familiar with the financial questions before the country. Besides, he is a most effective speaker, and if placed in nomination, would greatly strengthen the ticket in the west. In case he is nominated, the clashing interests in the county would be harmonized, and Lawrence county would give one of her old-time majority.

Senator McClure delivered the annual address before the Alumni Association of the State Normal School in Mansfield, Tioga county, on the evening of the 19th instant. The next day he spoke to a meeting of citizens on political matters. A report says: "He spoke very dispassionately, but positively, of the demoralization resulting from unwise and selfish personal rule in the State and nation, and urged that party lines be disregarded to maintain the manhood of the citizen and the supremacy of the civil authority under all circumstances. He did not name any State candidates, but urged that no party prejudices should make Republicans vote against those candidates who are honest and competent, and have honest surroundings and associations." The description of his speech creates the suspicion that he made an anti-Greeley speech.

The Beaver *Radical* of this week says: "Gen. White has not, we believe, as yet signified his declination of one of his positions upon the State ticket, but will most probably decline to be a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. It is intimated that Governor Curtin would accept a seat in the convention, and if this is the case the vacancy upon the ticket will undoubtedly be filled by his name. The State Convention would have placed it there with unanimity if there had been any information that the position would have been acceptable to Curtin. Mr. Ketchum will undoubtedly be placed upon the ticket for Congressman at Large, if he will accept the position. If he will not, no better selection could be made than that of General Albright, who is suggested by the newspapers of Carbon and Lehigh. He is a gentleman of culture and ability, and would make a popular candidate."

The following is the Republican ticket nominated in Fayette county: Congress, G. W. K. Minor, subject to Conference; Constitutional Convention, John Collins, subject to Conference; Assembly, A. D. Devore; Prothonotary, D. W. Dull; Register and Recorder, Thomas L. Newell; Commissioner, James Hurst; Auditor, William J. Porter, Poor Director, L. B. Gans.

The Republicans of Delaware county will hold their nominating convention in Media on the 15th of August.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Somerset Republican County Committee, Hon. W. H. Koontz, who, as a candidate for Congress, received a large majority of the votes cast, says he knew nothing of the movement to have his name presented to the voters, and concludes as follows: "I feel satisfied that a large number of those who cast their votes for me, did so under the belief that I was a candidate, and now for the purpose of preventing any misunderstanding, and with no disposition to avail myself of what was so freely accorded me, and desirous only of promoting harmony in the party I relinquish the right I have under the usages of the party to appoint conferees, and request that the committee appoint conferees to meet the conferees from the other counties of the district, and that said conferees be relieved from any obligation to support me as a candidate. I am profoundly grateful to the Republicans of this county for their frequent manifestations of confidence in me, but no act of theirs do I prize more highly than their voluntary and generous support at the last election."

The Municipal Reform convention of the First Senatorial district, Philadelphia, made the following nominations on Tuesday: Senator, Col. Robert P. Dechert; delegate to Constitutional Convention, Eli K. Price.

In its last issue the West Chester *Jeffersonian* uses this language: "Should the Baltimore Convention prove faithless to its trust, and so far humiliate and degrade itself as to take Mr. Belmont's advice and nominate for the Presidency Horace Greeley, the chief author of our woes and misfortunes, its action would be repudiated either by the nomination of a new ticket or the defeat of the candidates at the polls. Not one-half of the Democratic vote of the country could be polled for the consistent slanderer and maligner of our party and its principles."

The Democrats of Greene county have nominated the following ticket For Senate, W. T. H. Pauley; Assembly, John Hagen; Delegates to Constitutional Convention, Charles A. Black; Commissioner, Wm. J. Cosgray; Prothonotary, H. H. Lindsey; Clerk of Court, H. C. Pollock; Register and Recorder, T. J. Hoskinson; District Attorney, Wm. A. Hook.

The Republicans of Greene county have made the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. J. B. Donley, subject to the district conferees; Assembly, L. K. Evans; Prothonotary, Dawson Adams; Clerk of the Court, Isaac Sherrick; Register and Recorder, E. H. Denny; Commissioner, Joseph Guynn; District Attorney, J. P. Teagarden; Poor House Director, Samuel Harvey; Auditor, J. H. Kent.

The Women and the Presidency.

The *Woman's Journal*, published in Boston by Mrs. Livermore, draws the following sharp and effective contrast between the action of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Conventions:

> "Cincinnati *talks* reform like Greeley; Philadelphia *acts* reform like Grant. Cincinnati begins its career by compromising its principles, by falsifying its professions and by excluding and ignoring woman. Philadelphia continues its glorious march of Republican progress by extending its hand to the loyal women of the Republic, and pledges itself to the consideration of their rightful claims. Which is the genuine party of reform, and which the counterfeit? The fine instincts of American womanhood will answer."

Everywhere, as Tennyson has so well sung, "the woman's cause is man's;" and everywhere the mothers and daughters of the country are beginning to see that the only political party which can be relied on to give them space and opportunity to bourgeon and blossom into all that not harms distinctive womanhood, is the same great party which in the past has removed so many obstacles and hindrances, outward and inward, from the pathway of advancing humanity, and in so many ways lifted the thought and purpose, the effort and practice of the nation, to higher levels than were ever reached before. It is stated that no man who has occupied a prominent public position has practically given to women the recognition that President Grant has done. Four of the best paying postoffices in the country have been conferred upon them, against the earnest remonstrances of politicians, and he has at all times urged upon the heads of departments the appointment of women, and of paying them the same salaries for doing the same work that are paid to men; while, should the postal telegraph system be adopted, as it is probable it will be, he will recommend the opening of schools of telegraphy expressly to teach women the art, with a view of employing them as operatives wherever it can properly be done. And this is in accord with the spirit of the Republican party. It makes no boisterous professions, but lets its work speak for itself. Think what the stainless sanctities of motherhood and maidenhood owe to the Republican party for the abolition of slavery, for instance. It is no wonder that the rarest type of womanhood should be found advocating the claims of the Republican party, for it wears her like a star upon its breast.

Stanton and Grant.

In view of the slanderous expressions of Senator Sumner relative to the relations existing between General Grant and the late Secretary Stanton, every item going to show what those relations really were, is of great interest. The following extract from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War (Part I, p. 524) will throw a flood of light on the subject:

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant recalled and examined.

By the Chairman:

Question—You have been Lieutenant General commanding the whole army for a year past and more?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—I wish to place upon our record your answer to the following question: In what manner has Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, performed his duties in the supply of the armies and the support of the military operations under your charge?

Answer—Admirably, I think; there has been no complaint in that respect, that is, no general complaint. So far as he is concerned I do not think there has been any ground of complaint in that respect.

Question—Has there ever been any misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between you and the Secretary of War since you have been in command?

Answer—Never any expressed to me. I never had any reason to suppose that any fault was found with anything I had done. So far as the Secretary of War and myself are concerned, he has never interfered with my duties, never thrown any obstacles in the way of any supplies I have called for. He has never dictated a course of campaign to me, and never inquired what I was going to do. He has always seemed satisfied with what I did, and has heartily co-operated with me.

THE GERMANS.

They Resolutely Refuse to Accept Greeley, and Demand Another Candidate.

[From the St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens.]

The *Westliche Post* knows as well as we do, or can and should know, that the new movement to set Greeley aside is in progress and daily gaining in importance, that highly influential Democrats as well as Republicans—men whose names stand high throughout the whole country—are working with all their energy to set up new candidates, and that their success is anything but improbable. Under these circumstances the *Westliche Post* is committing a crime against the good cause, against itself and Senator Schurz, whose influence and position crafty demagogues in Cincinnati and elsewhere tried and are still trying to overcome. A crime we say when, under prevailing circumstances, it persists in puffing the Greeley party and in endeavoring to make America believe that the Germans are reconciled to Greeley's nomination. It is not so, and never will be so. The masses of the German people are even more energetically opposed to Greeley's nomination than the German press. The masses of the Germans require another Liberal candidate; a man for whom they can honorably vote and into whose hands they can without fear and conscientiously place the executive power. This new candidate will appear, and he has a far better chance of being indorsed at Baltimore than the absurd candidate whom the schemers, bummers and traffickers at Cincinnati managed through their intrigues to foist upon a confiding people. At any rate the great cause of political reform, which so auspiciously opened, but was so shamefully betrayed at Cincinnati, is worthy of an energetic effort to save it. This attempt will be made, indeed is even now in progress, and will very soon make itself felt.

Wheat Harvest.

Southern Illionis is now in the midst of its wheat harvest. A correspondent writing from that part of the State says: "The wheat harvest of this part of Illinois was never better than this season. The present week thus far has been exceedingly favorable for harvest work. A few days more of good weather will secure the crop. Men, women and children are in the wheat fields; the scarcity of help renders this necessary."

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

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DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., says it never failed to give satisfaction.

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Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or abuses attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hand, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face and Pallid Countenance.

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